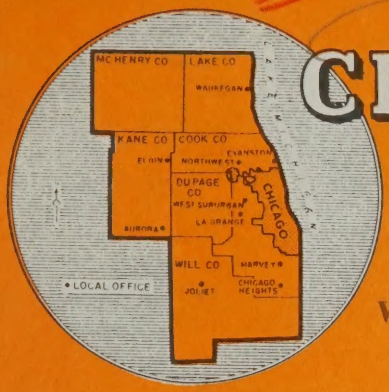
OCUMENTS ROOM
TATE DOCUMENTS

MANPOWER TRENDS



CHICAGO AREA

VOL. XXIV NO. I
JANUARY 1969

State of Illinois
RICHARD B. OGILVIE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF ILLINOIS
SAMUEL H. SHAPIRO
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS
FRANK IODLKA, Chief

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
LOCAL · STATE · NATIONAL

HOLIDAY ADDITIONS EXPAND AREA EMPLOYMENT

Housing demand continued strong--retail sales were setting records--steel orders and freight carloadings were picking up--and auto sales were holding up well into November. These factors plus the approach of the holiday shopping season contributed to further rises in employment in the Chicago area during the 30 days ending in mid-November and, in many instances, to increasing difficulty in the recruiting of qualified help by many industries. Total employment rose by almost 34,000 over the year ending November 15 and unemployment dropped by 3,000 to 82,000--2.5 percent of the civilian work force. In the six-county area, non-farm wage and salary workers have now exceeded the 3 million mark for the first time (3,004,700).

BIGGEST GAINS BY NON-FACTORY INDUSTRIES

Employment in retail trade establishments (department stores, mail order houses, automotive dealers, etc.) rose by more than 15,000 between mid-October and mid-November. The number of filled jobs in the industry reached 463,000, a November record. If the indicated trend continues (three major retailers reported record November sales and there are no apparent pessimistic signs) the December level is likely to show an all-time high. Among the other nonmanufacturing industries, seasonal influences were working in both directions. Educational needs continued to bolster state and local government (up by 3,200) but additions to Federal establishments were held to 1,000--mostly in post offices--because of budget cutbacks and an employment freeze. As outdoor activities were curtailed by the approach of cold weather, service and construction rosters declined (respectively by 3,000 and 2,500). In the aggregate, nonfactory jobs posted a 17 100 gain.

The manufacturing industries eked out an employment gain of 3,500 over the 30-day interval, with most segments contributing small upward changes. Limited increases generally among the durable goods producers aggregated 2,500 for the month, based on new factory orders in good volume. Settlement of a work stoppage and the need for additional retooling and assembly workers for new car production, added some 900 jobholders in the transportation industry. Nonelectrical machinery producers gained about 600 as inventories were being built up. There were insignificant slippages among three of the hard goods segments--100 each in furniture-fixtures, communication equipment, and miscellaneous products and a drop of 900 in electrical machinery, equipment and supplies as some lines were being changed over to the production of smaller TV tubes, the result of a shift in customer preference. Some work shifts engaged in the production of electronic components (tubes, etc.) were phased out due to lowered demand and cutbacks in government contracts.

The largest gainer among nondurable goods operations (which added 1,000 jobs overall) was

(continued on page 2)

Chicago SMSA Population Estimates

Recently issued county population estimates (Bureau of the Census, series P-25, no. 407, October 1968) showed that, between 1960 and 1966, the population of Cook county increased by 5.3 percent, to 5,400,000. During the same interval:

DuPage county	increased by	27.8 percent	to 400,700
Kane county	"	" 16.7 percent	to 243,000
Lake county	"	" 16.8 percent	to 342,900
McHenry county	"	" 17.6 percent	to 99,000
Will county	"	" 17.8 percent	to 225,800

The state of Illinois as a whole grew by 7.0 percent, to 10,786,000.

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THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

HOLIDAY ADDITIONS EXPAND AREA EMPLOYMENT *(cont'd. from pg. 1)*

printing and publishing, where calendar lithographing activity and spring-summer catalog production made room for 900 additional personnel. Nominal fluctuation was noted in the other soft goods fields, with the only losses--and those minor--in apparel and chemicals.

YEARLY GAINS HELD DOWN BY DURABLE GOODS DIPS

Over the 12-month period since November 1967 nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by over 40,000--not too impressive when compared with the average November-to-November gain over the four prior years, when gains averaged over 104,000 per year. Manufacturers of durable goods experienced a rough time during the interval since last November, aggregating a decrease of 11,400 jobs. (In comparison with the prior 12-month interval, however, when hard goods dropped by almost 30,000, the present variance can be considered a step in the direction of a recovery.) Electrical machinery producers were the hardest hit, notably radio and TV operations and communication equipment manufacturers, as they fell by a total of 8,200 under the influence of lower consumer demand and government contract cutbacks. Nonelectrical machinery employment dropped by 1,500 and primary metals declined by 1,100. The few hard goods gainers over the year included professional and scientific equipment (1,300), metal stampings (500), and motor vehicles and equipment (300).

Soft goods activities, as a whole, fared better, posting an overall employment gain of 2,000 for the 12 months. Chemicals chalked up the biggest plus mark at 1,700; printing and publishing added 900; and paper and allied products gained 500. On the minus side were rubber and miscellaneous plastics products (800) and food and kindred products (300).

Nonmanufacturing activities continued to stride forward as almost 50,000 employees were added since last year. (By way of comparison, the prior 12-month interval--November 1966-November 1967--

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AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

showed a gain of close to 80,000.) Continuing area gains in personal income and population were reflected in heavier consumer demand and increased educational, housing, and hospital needs. These, in turn, favorably affected business progress and were evidenced in the following employment increases (since November 1967): retail trade (12,000); government (mostly state and local, 9,600); service industries (9,000); wholesale trade (8,000); and construction (7,200). The few losers included transportation, as railroad employment continued to taper off during the year, communications and public utilities, and mail order houses.

JOBLESS GROWTH SEASONAL

A variety of seasonal factors combined to increase the number of jobseekers by 12,000 during the 30 days ending in mid-November--raising the total to 82,000, or 2.5 percent of the civilian work force. Swelling the ranks of the jobless were construction and other outdoor workers whose activities were curtailed by the advent of colder weather. At the same time, a record influx into the work force of part-time and temporary workers, consisting of students and housewives, permitted total civilian employment to increase (by almost 20,000) without a corresponding reduction in unemployment. The major part of the latter group found seasonal work in retail trade and other Christmas-influenced fields.

By way of comparison with one year earlier; in mid-November 1967 there were an estimated 85,000 persons seeking work--a figure representing 2.6 percent of the total work force in the area.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

For the 30 days ending in mid-October 1968 the trend in average weekly earnings was down for workers in the manufacturing industries and up for those in the selected non-manufacturing industries. The end of the peak season in the canning and preserving of fruits, vegetables, and seafoods industry made the largest contribution to the downward movement in the manufacturing industries.

In the selected non-manufacturing sector average weekly earnings were on the positive side for most industries. The main support in this upward direction was furnished by special trade contracting industries (plumbing, heating, paper hanging, electrical work, and masonry). Increased income in these occupations resulted from a greater concentration on indoor activities and consequent heavier use of higher paid workers. Dealers in specialized foods (eggs and poultry, health foods, spices, herbs, coffee and tea) spearheaded a downward trend in the retail index.

FIRST QUARTER LOSSES TO ECLIPSE GAINS

The manufacturing employment outlook for the first quarter of 1969, according to surveyed Chicago area businesses, appears to be generally optimistic, with the projections showing over 9,000 additional openings expected, mostly in durable goods operations. Primary metals are looking forward to continuing moderate but steady gains as steel orders pick up--and further increases are expected by fabricated metal products, and both electrical and non-electrical machinery. Except for the printing and publishing firms, where narrow declines are predicted, nondurable goods producers generally are expecting small to moderate gains.

Nonmanufacturing activities, however, represent the other side of the coin, with shrinkages totalling around 43,000 in the offing. March, a transitional month between late winter and early spring, usually represents a sluggish time of the year for many nonfactory industries.

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TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA (In Thousands)

Item	Nov. 1968 1/	Oct. 1968	Sept. 1968	Nov. 1967	Change to Nov. 1968 from: Oct. 1968	Nov. 1967
1. Civilian work force	3,314.7	3,284.0	3,282.5	3,282.6	+30.7	+32.1
2. Unemployment	82.0	70.0	81.0	85.0	+12.0	- 3.0
A. Percent of civilian work force	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.6	XXX	XXX
3. Civilian employment	3,231.0	3,211.3	3,187.3	3,197.1	+19.7	+33.9
A. Non-farm wage and salary workers	3,004.7	2,984.1	2,958.7	2,964.6	+20.6	+40.1
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	968.8	965.3	965.2	978.2	+ 3.5	- 9.4
(a) Durable goods	620.7	618.2	618.1	632.1	+ 2.5	-11.4
Furniture & fixtures 25	23.9	24.0	24.2	24.7	- 0.1	- 0.8
Primary metal industries 33	70.1	69.2	69.9	71.2	+ 0.9	- 1.1
Blast furnaces & rolling mills 331	33.9	33.8	34.4	34.5	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Fabricated metal products 34	112.5	111.8	110.9	112.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.5
Fab. structural metal products 344	16.1	15.9	16.1	16.4	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Metal stampings 346	27.1	26.9	26.4	26.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Non-electrical machinery 35	126.9	126.3	126.7	128.4	+ 0.6	- 1.5
Construction, mining, & materials handling machinery & equipment 353	22.5	22.4	22.7	23.0	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Metalworking machinery & equipment 354	28.7	28.3	28.1	29.4	+ 0.4	- 0.7
Electrical machinery, equip. & supp 36	160.7	161.6	161.5	168.9	- 0.9	- 8.2
Radio & tele. sets, except comm 365	32.1	32.1	32.1	35.1	0	- 3.0
Communication equipment 366	48.7	48.8	48.7	50.6	- 0.1	- 1.9
Transportation equipment 37	33.6	32.7	33.0	33.8	+ 0.9	- 0.2
Motor vehicles & equipment 371	16.3	16.2	15.9	16.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Professional & scientific equipment 38	33.0	32.8	32.6	31.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries 39	32.0	32.1	31.8	32.5	- 0.1	- 0.5
All other durable goods 19,24,32	28.0	27.7	27.5	28.9	+ 0.3	- 0.9
(b) Nondurable goods	348.1	347.1	347.1	346.1	+ 1.0	+ 2.0
Food & kindred products 20	88.2	88.0	88.6	88.5	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Apparel & other finished products 23	27.2	27.3	26.8	26.8	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Paper & allied products 26	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.1	0	+ 0.5
Printing & publishing 27	96.6	95.7	95.4	95.7	+ 0.9	+ 0.9
Commercial printing 275	40.4	40.2	40.5	41.0	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Chemicals & allied products 28	54.7	54.8	55.0	53.0	- 0.1	+ 1.7
Rubber & Misc. plastics products 30	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.9	0	- 0.8
All other nondurable goods 21,22,29,31	17.7	17.6	17.7	18.1	+ 0.1	- 0.4
(2) Non-manufacturing	2,035.9	2,018.8	1,993.5	1,986.4	+17.1	+49.5
Mining & quarrying 10-14	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Contract construction 15-17	121.2	123.7	123.9	114.0	- 2.5	+ 7.2
Transportation & trans. services 40-47	150.6	149.5	149.4	150.7	+ 1.1	- 0.1
Railroads 400	43.5	43.6	44.1	46.7	- 0.1	- 3.2
Motor freight trans. & warehousing 420	60.4	59.3	58.9	58.7	+ 1.1	+ 1.7
Communication & public utilities 48-49	59.1	59.2	50.9	60.0	- 0.1	- 0.9
Wholesale trade 50	227.5	225.8	225.3	219.2	+ 1.7	+ 8.3
Retail trade 52-59	463.4	448.0	438.6	451.4	+15.4	+12.0
Department stores 531	84.6	77.3	73.1	82.2	+ 7.3	+ 2.4
Mail order houses 532	40.1	34.7	31.9	41.1	+ 5.4	- 1.0
Finance, insurance, & real estate 60-67	173.1	172.7	173.3	168.8	+ 0.4	+ 4.3
Service & misc. industries 07,09,70-89,99	490.6	493.6	490.9	481.6	- 3.0	+ 9.0
Hospitals 806	75.5	75.9	75.9	73.1	- 0.4	+ 2.4
Educational services 82	69.7	69.7	66.8	68.2	0	+ 1.5
Government 91-94	344.6	340.4	335.3	335.0	+ 4.2	+ 9.6
Federal government 91	78.0	77.0	76.4	77.9	+ 1.0	+ 0.1
State & local government 92-93	266.6	263.4	258.9	257.1	+ 3.2	+ 9.5
B. All other non-farm employment 2/	215.5	215.4	218.5	220.7	+ 0.1	- 5.2
C. Agricultural employment	10.8	11.8	10.1	11.8	- 1.0	- 1.0
4. Persons involved in labor-management disputes	1.7 a/	2.7	14.2	0.5	XXX	XXX

1/ Preliminary estimates.
2/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
a/ Includes persons in the following industries: Chemicals (400), Primary metals (700), Transportation equipment (400).

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS 1/ -- CHICAGO SMSA
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Oct. 1968	Sept. 1968	Oct. 1967	Oct. 1968	Sept. 1968	Oct. 1967	Oct. 1968	Sept. 1968	Oct. 1967
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	$138.21	$139.49a/	$128.81	41.3	41.8a/	41.0	$3.35	$3.34	$3.14
Lumber & Wood Prods.	106.99	107.68	96.30	40.5	40.4	39.6	2.64	2.66	2.43
Furniture & Fixtures	135.18	135.30	118.03	42.2	42.7	40.1	3.20	3.17	2.95
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	137.27	138.87	126.21	42.6	43.7a/	41.7	3.22	3.18a/	3.02
Primary Metal Indus.	148.88	149.00a/	141.79	40.7	40.9a/	41.1	3.66	3.64	3.45
Fabricated Metal Prods.	152.90	152.94a/	137.05	43.2	43.6a/	42.3	3.54	3.51	3.24
Non-Electrical Machinery	154.68	153.22a/	143.24	42.5	42.6	42.4	3.64	3.60	3.38
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	120.53	121.18	117.05	40.0	40.3	40.6	3.01	3.01	2.89
Transportation Equip.	153.82	151.73	141.76	42.3	42.3	42.1	3.64	3.59	3.36
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	131.76	130.85	126.00	41.2	41.5	41.4	3.20	3.15	3.05
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	111.88	111.90	103.04	40.7	40.9	40.0	2.75	2.74	2.58
Food & Kindred Prods.	136.65	145.62a/	126.55	41.2	43.2	41.1	3.32	3.37a/	3.08
Textile Mill Prods.	110.82	105.58	94.66	46.5	43.5	42.2	2.38	2.43	2.24
Apparel Prods.	96.09	96.87	80.92	38.9	39.2	36.2	2.47	2.47	2.24
Paper & Allied Prods.	126.74	125.63	122.12	43.1	43.1	43.3	2.94	2.92	2.82
Printing & Publishing	152.33	157.32	142.59	38.4	39.4	38.0	3.97	3.99	3.76
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	148.03	148.84	139.40	41.8	41.9	41.6	3.54	3.55	3.35
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	168.93	167.30	152.23	46.0	46.0	43.6	3.67	3.64	3.49
Rubber Prods.	123.07	126.36	117.74	41.6	42.8	40.6	2.96	2.95	2.90
Leather & Leather Prods.	118.88	119.24	116.10	39.8	40.5	41.5	2.98	2.94	2.80
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	231.50	225.70a/	207.23	41.7	40.9a/	39.8	5.55	5.51	5.21
Communication & Pub. Util.	152.58	141.29	142.02	41.3	38.5	40.6	3.70	3.67	3.50
Wholesale Trade	147.13	146.24a/	141.84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade 3/	87.31	88.30a/	82.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	88.44	79.06	76.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	82.88	83.70	75.95	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Weekly and hourly earnings represent gross salary before deductions for income tax and retirement, union dues, etc., and include overtime pay. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Totals. 3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
a/ Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY 1/ -- CHICAGO SMSA
October 1968

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	19-39	965.3	5.2	4.6	5.3	3.3	0.5
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.6	7.0	0.2
Furniture & Fixtures	25	24.0	8.4	7.9	7.7	5.6	0.3
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	19.4	7.8	7.6	7.2	5.6	0.1
Primary Metal Indus.	33	69.2	4.2	3.0	4.6	2.1	1.1
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	111.8	4.7	4.2	4.8	2.9	0.7
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	126.3	4.0	3.7	3.7	2.5	0.1
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	36	161.6	5.8	4.8	6.2	3.6	0.4
Transportation Equip.	37	32.7	6.1	4.8	6.3	3.7	1.0
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	38	32.8	4.0	3.8	4.0	2.3	0.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	32.1	6.1	5.8	6.6	4.3	0.2
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	88.0	3.7	3.3	5.5	3.2	0.9
Textile Mill Prods.	22	2.3	3.5	3.5	6.5	5.0	1.2
Apparel Prods.	23	27.3	9.2	8.8	6.3	5.2	0.3
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	33.6	8.8	8.4	8.8	6.0	0.1
Printing & Publishing	27	95.7	3.3	2.9	3.2	2.1	0.6
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	54.8	4.9	3.9	4.9	3.0	0.5
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	6.6	4.5	4.4	5.5	4.5	0.1
Rubber Prods.	30	30.1	8.4	7.9	8.7	5.6	0.8
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	8.4	5.6	4.9	5.1	3.6	0.1
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,971.3	4.8	4.4	3.8	2.5	0.6
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	5.9	*	*	0.2	0.1	0.1
Contract Construction	15-17	123.7	3.7	2.9	7.2	1.3	5.7
Transportation 3/	41-47	105.9	4.6	3.6	4.2	2.1	0.7
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	59.2	2.6	2.0	2.6	1.8	*
Wholesale Trade	50	225.8	4.5	4.3	3.2	2.4	0.1
Retail Trade	52-59	448.0	9.7	8.9	4.2	3.5	0.3
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	172.7	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.2	0.1
Service & Misc. Ind. 4/	70-89	489.7	4.5	4.3	5.2	3.0	1.4
Government	91-94	340.4	2.2	2.1	2.5	1.8	0.1

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total. 3/ Excludes Interstate Railroads. 4/ Excludes 07, 09 and 99 industries.
* Less than .05 per 100 workers.

The Chicago Area Trends report is published on or about the first day of every month. Additional copies or further information may be obtained by writing to the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago Labor Market Analysis Unit, 14th floor, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois 60605; or by calling HA 7-9568.

THE OPPORTUNITY LINE
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
321 SOUTH STATE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604
WE 9-1900

Dear Mr. Employer:

Are you looking for a dependable worker for temporary or part-time work to fill in a seasonal gap in your production?

Do you know that many reliable older workers - including retirees - are not only available but are eager to put their skills to work for you?

Many of these older workers are among the large viewing audience that regularly watches THE OPPORTUNITY LINE, the Peabody Award-winning program of job and training opportunities, presented every Saturday at 1:00 P.M. on Channel 2.

Here is your opportunity to tap their special skills, at no cost to you. Simply pick up your phone and call WE 9-1900, the special OPPORTUNITY LINE number. You will be connected directly with an interviewer in an Illinois State Employment Service office. Tell him you wish to place a TV job order. Give him the number of openings and all the necessary information: duties, hours, wages, locations.

Your order may be included in one of the categories listed on THE OPPORTUNITY LINE'S TV Job Board, or it may be read by the program announcer. Responding workers, tailored to your particular instructions, will be referred promptly through the appropriate ISES office.

If you hire a person through the show, his or her story may be shown on the "Success Story of the Week" segment of the program. Of course, your permission and that of the worker for any publicity will be requested beforehand.

Call THE OPPORTUNITY LINE, WE 9-1900. You may find just the right older worker for that opening you are trying to fill. Remember, no fee is charged for any service rendered by the Illinois State Employment Service.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Igolka

FRANK IGOLKA, Chief
Chicago Area Operations

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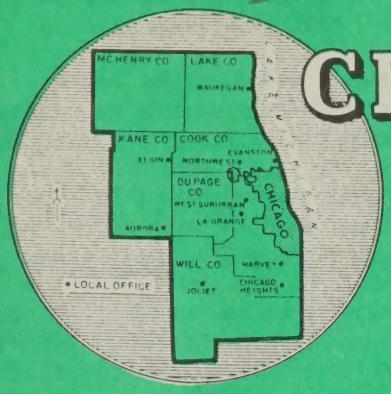

CHICAGO AREA

VOL. XXIV NO. II
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STATE OF ILLINOIS
RICHARD B. OGILVIE
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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
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MID-WINTER JOB OUTLOOK SLOWED BY WEATHER AND SEASONAL FACTORS

With the passing of the holiday shopping season and the mid-winter season at hand, the employment prospects in the Chicago area are faced with a customary series of unfavorable seasonal factors. Retail and wholesale trade, and service industries to a lesser extent, will cut employment levels substantially during the remainder of the winter. However, the overall effect of these retrenchments has been lessened by the retention of some retail trade staff for post-holiday sales. Outdoor activities have been curtailed principally because of adverse weather conditions. Construction, one of the industries so involved, has been basking under a huge backlog of projects both new and in progress and is exerting every effort to maintain production to the fullest extent possible in accordance with day to day weather conditions and the utilization of the latest wintertime production techniques. Prospects for manufacturing indicate moderate gains among most durable goods producers and several industries in the soft goods sector. With the emergence of spring, the first stages of recovery of outdoor activity in both building and service fields should get underway.

MANUFACTURING DOWN BY NEARLY 2,000

Manufacturing employment slipped by 1,900 in December, marked by numerous but somewhat small fluctuations. Among durable goods operations, a 900 gain in primary metals and a slight increase in professional and scientific equipment were outnumbered by declines in electrical machinery (700), nonelectrical machinery, miscellaneous manufacturing, furniture and fixtures, and motor vehicles and equipment--resulting in a 500 overall decline. Settlement of a labor-management dispute was followed by recalls totaling about 700 in two segments of the primary metals industry--but additional gains were also credited to continuing steady recovery from last fall's low point which had resulted from high steel inventories. The radio-TV and the communication segments of the electrical machinery industry were on the down side again (by 500 of an overall industry drop of 700) due to continuing softness of demand; neither has registered any increase since last summer.

Soft goods producers finished out the 30-day period ending in mid-December with 1,400 fewer jobholders. Nominal gains were marked up in chemicals and in rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, which were greatly overshadowed by an 800 loss in food and kindred products, 300 each in paper and printing, and 200 in apparel. The tapering off from seasonal and holiday peaks reached earlier accounted mostly for the declines in these fields.

Nonmanufacturing industry employment gains of 16,400 in the 30-day period were, as expected, highlighted by notable retail trade advances. Department stores, mail order houses, and other retail trade outlets combined to chalk up an increase of 19,600 and a new all-time high of 482,600, as several major retailers reported good sales rises over the previous December. Government job rosters reflected a holiday inspired jump of 5,300, largely in the Federal segment as post offices augmented their staffs. Seasonal influences were also evident in other nonfactory employment changes, but these were in a downward direction as outdoor activities were further curtailed by the deepening of winter. Contract construction rosters shrank by 6,200 and transportation and service and miscellaneous industries each declined by 1,600.

NONAG JOB TOTAL CLIMBS BY 33,000 OVER PAST YEAR

Since December 1967 (based on December 1968 preliminary estimates), nonfarm wage and salary employment in the Chicago SMSA increased by 32,800, or 1.1 percent. Even though this was exceeded in

(continued on page 2)

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THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

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MID-WINTER JOB OUTLOOK SLOWED BY WEATHER AND SEASONAL FACTORS (cont'd. from pg. 1)

each of the five preceding 12-month periods, it is still looked upon as evidence of the continuing economic growth of the six-county area. Although final 1968 data are not yet available, a significant increase in Chicago's ''gross metropolitan product'' is predicted, attributed largely to higher wages and salaries and higher corporate profits and capital consumption allowances.

Over the past year, manufacturing employment declined by 10,100, with more than three-fourths of the overall drop concentrated in electrical machinery which fell by approximately 8,000. The setback occurred to a large extent among producers of radio and television receivers as lower demand brought some phasing out of work shifts. However, other electrical machinery fabricators also shared in the decline. Other losses were widely scattered among several industries, the largest being slightly more than 1,000 each in furniture and fixtures, fabricated metals, and nonelectrical machinery.

Gains in manufacturing during the past year were on a small scale, the major advances being 1,600 in professional and scientific equipment and 1,100 in chemicals.

The main upward action over the 12-month span took place in the nonmanufacturing industries where almost 43,000 workers were added. The rise, amounting to 2.1 percent, was sufficient to establish a new all-time high for nonfactory employment of 2,050,500. Contract construction, reflecting no letup in housing, industrial, and commercial building demand, led the way with a 7,300 gain over last December. Department stores added 3,200 workers and hospitals expanded by 2,500 due to the ever-increasing demand for health facilities. State and local government work rolls continued to show strong gains based on educational and related needs--and recorded a new high with a 2,100 rise over last year. Service industries continued their steady upward climb--with a gain of 11,900 since December 1967 and reached a new high for the month. An unexpected shrinkage of 2,600 in mail order house employment was attributed, in some measure, to increased efficiencies in the handling of orders, and to some decline in demand. Drops over the year were noted in Federal government (5,300), railroads (2,700), and communication and public utilities--due to budget cutbacks, normal attrition, and increased dependence on automated operations.

LATEST

LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION

CHICAGO - GROUP B

AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT DIPS BY 2,000

Running counter to the usual November-December increase in previous years, unemployment scored a decrease of 2,000 during the 30 days ending December 15 to reach a total of 80,000. This figure represented 2.4 percent of the total civilian work force in the Chicago area and equalled the lowest point for the month recorded since December 1952, when the Korean war was a strong influencing factor. The unusual aspect of the drop between mid-November and December is accentuated by the fact that only three times in the past 17 years (1952, 1959, and 1964) have there been fewer jobless in December than November. Although employment usually hits its yearly high at year end, unemployment generally rises at the same time. Housewives and students enter the labor force to fill holiday jobs, while manufacturing and construction firms are cutting payrolls. This December, however, jobs increased at a faster rate than the labor force, thereby cutting into the jobless pool. Scarcities of qualified help in many occupations continue, especially in suburban locations--and indications are for a further rise in the number of people holding more than one job.

WEEKLY FACTORY EARNINGS RISE TO $140.02

Between mid-October and mid-November average weekly earnings in manufacturing rose from $138.13 to $140.02 in the Chicago SMSA. This level represented a new all-time high, 53¢ per week above the previous high posted during last September. It was estimated, however--according to an announcement issued by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics--that real purchasing power (based on the conversion of current spendable earnings into dollars with buying power equivalent to that during the period from 1957 to 1959) during the average month of 1968 was approximately $1.50 per week less than during the average month of 1965. This means that the amount of goods and services that the average worker can buy with his weekly paycheck has not increased during the past three years.

Largely responsible for the rise in earnings was the higher number of hours in many industries, forced by continuing shortages of experienced employees. Workers engaged in the production of both ferrous and nonferrous forgings used in machinery and automobiles were in the vanguard of those enjoying higher hourly and weekly earnings. In the selected non-manufacturing sector, average weekly earnings turned downward as working hours shrank due to cold weather and its effect on outdoor activities. Chiefly affected by the reduction were workers engaged in heavy construction, such as highways and streets, bridges, sewers, railroads, etc.

Average weekly hours in manufacturing edged up slightly from 41.3 to 41.5 hours in the 30-day period. Major industries showing increases were fabricated metals (up from 43.2 to 43.7) and electrical machinery (up 12 minutes to 40.1 hours) with other sizeable gains being scored in primary metals, professional and scientific instruments, paper, chemicals, and rubber. Appreciable decreases were marked up in furniture, textiles and apparel, and petroleum products.

TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA (In Thousands)

Item	December 1968 1/	November 1968	October 1968	December 1967	Change to December 1968 from: November 1968	Change to December 1968 from: December 1967
1. Civilian work force	3,320.0	3,311.1	3,284.0	3,304.9	+ 8.9	+ 15.1
2. Unemployment	80.0	82.0	70.0	88.0	- 2.0	- 8.0
A. Percent of civilian work force	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.6	xxx	xxx
3. Civilian employment	3,239.5	3,227.4	3,211.3	3,214.3	+ 12.1	+ 25.2
A. Non-farm wage and salary workers	3,017.6	3,003.1	2,984.1	2,984.8	+ 14.5	+ 32.8
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	967.1	969.0	965.3	977.2	- 1.9	- 10.1
(a) Durable goods	621.2	621.7	618.2	632.4	- 0.5	- 11.2
Furniture & fixtures 25	23.4	23.6	24.0	24.5	- 0.2	- 1.1
Primary metal industries 33	71.2	70.3	69.2	71.3	+ 0.9	- 0.1
Blast furnaces & rolling mills 331	34.5	34.1	33.8	34.7	+ 0.4	- 0.2
Fabricated metal products 34	112.3	112.4	111.8	113.4	- 0.1	- 1.1
Fab. structural metal products 344	16.1	16.1	15.9	16.7	0	- 0.6
Metal stampings 346	26.9	27.2	26.9	27.3	- 0.3	- 0.4
Non-electrical machinery 35	127.5	127.7	126.3	128.8	- 0.2	- 1.3
Construction, mining, & materials handling machinery & equipment 353	23.0	23.0	22.4	22.9	0	+ 0.1
Metalworking machinery & equipment 354	28.3	28.6	28.3	29.8	- 0.3	- 1.5
Electrical machinery, equip. & supp 36	160.5	161.2	161.6	168.4	- 0.7	- 7.9
Radio & tele. sets, except comm 365	31.9	32.1	32.1	34.3	- 0.2	- 2.4
Communication equipment 366	48.6	48.9	48.8	50.5	- 0.3	- 1.9
Transportation equipment 37	33.7	33.8	32.7	33.9	- 0.1	- 0.2
Motor vehicles & equipment 371	16.1	16.3	16.2	16.3	- 0.2	- 0.2
Professional & scientific equipment 38	33.3	33.1	32.8	31.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries 39	31.4	31.8	32.1	31.7	- 0.4	- 0.3
All other durable goods 19,24,32	27.9	27.8	27.7	28.7	+ 0.1	- 0.8
(b) Nondurable goods	345.9	347.3	347.1	344.8	- 1.4	+ 1.1
Food & kindred products 20	87.1	87.9	88.0	86.7	- 0.8	+ 0.4
Apparel & other finished products 23	27.2	27.4	27.3	26.8	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Paper & allied products 26	33.3	33.6	33.6	33.6	- 0.3	- 0.3
Printing & publishing 27	96.1	96.4	95.7	95.9	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Commercial printing 275	40.4	40.3	40.2	41.1	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Chemicals & allied products 28	54.3	54.1	54.8	53.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Rubber & Misc. plastics products 30	30.3	30.2	30.1	30.7	+ 0.1	- 0.4
All other nondurable goods 21,22,29,31	17.6	17.7	17.6	17.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
(2) Non-manufacturing	2,050.5	2,034.1	2,018.8	2,007.6	+ 16.4	+ 42.9
Mining & quarrying 10-14	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.6	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Contract construction 15-17	115.0	121.2	123.7	107.7	- 6.2	+ 7.3
Transportation & trans. services 40-47	149.1	150.7	149.5	150.3	- 1.6	- 1.2
Railroads 400	43.8	44.0	43.6	46.5	- 0.2	- 2.7
Motor freight trans. & warehousing 420	58.7	59.5	59.3	58.8	- 0.8	- 0.1
Communication & public utilities 48-49	59.5	59.4	59.2	60.0	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Wholesale trade 50	227.7	226.7	225.8	220.7	+ 1.0	+ 7.0
Retail trade 52-59	482.6	463.0	448.0	470.7	+ 19.6	+ 11.9
Department stores 531	95.0	85.0	77.3	91.8	+ 10.0	+ 3.2
Mail order houses 532	41.1	38.6	34.7	43.7	+ 2.5	- 2.6
Finance, insurance, & real estate 60-67	173.1	173.2	172.7	168.9	- 0.1	+ 4.2
Service & misc. industries 07,09,70-89,99	490.2	491.8	493.6	478.3	- 1.6	+ 11.9
Hospitals 806	75.3	75.7	75.9	72.8	- 0.4	+ 2.5
Educational services 82	69.7	69.7	69.7	68.5	0	+ 1.2
Government 91-94	347.5	342.2	340.4	345.4	+ 5.3	+ 2.1
Federal government 91	82.6	77.4	77.0	87.9	+ 5.2	- 5.3
State & local government 92-93	264.9	264.8	263.4	257.5	+ 0.1	+ 7.4
B. All other non-farm employment 2/	214.5	214.7	215.4	221.1	- 0.2	- 6.6
C. Agricultural employment	7.4	9.6	11.8	8.4	- 2.2	- 1.0
4. Persons involved in labor-management disputes	0.5 a/	1.7	2.7	2.6	xxx	xxx

1/ Preliminary estimates.
2/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
a/ Includes persons in the following industries: Chemicals (400).

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS 1/ -- CHICAGO SMSA

(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Nov. 1968	Oct. 1968	Nov. 1967	Nov. 1968	Oct. 1968	Nov. 1967	Nov. 1968	Oct. 1968	Nov. 1967
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	$140.02	$138.13a/	$128.87	41.5	41.3	40.9	$3.37	$3.35	$3.15
Lumber & Wood Prods.	108.89	106.99	97.60	41.1	40.5	40.2	2.65	2.64	2.43
Furniture & Fixtures	130.08	135.18	121.85	40.7	42.2	41.4	3.20	3.20	2.94
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	138.32	137.27	126.08	43.0	42.6	41.6	3.22	3.22	3.03
Primary Metal Indus.	153.01	148.88	144.42	41.2	40.7	41.5	3.72	3.66	3.48
Fabricated Metal Prods.	156.82	152.84a/	138.22	43.7	43.2	42.0	3.59	3.54	3.29
Non-Electrical Machinery	153.86	154.59a/	142.60	42.3	42.4a/	42.3	3.64	3.64	3.37
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	122.35	120.54a/	115.99	40.1	39.9a/	40.2	3.05	3.02a/	2.88
Transportation Equip.	161.20	153.82	134.50	43.4	42.3	39.3	3.72	3.64	3.42
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	136.33	131.76	130.37	42.3	41.2	42.4	3.23	3.20	3.07
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	114.44	111.88	101.98	40.8	40.7	39.4	2.81	2.75	2.59
Food & Kindred Prods.	136.10	136.65	126.85	41.3	41.4a/	41.2	3.30	3.30a/	3.08
Textile Mill Prods.	102.81	107.68a/	95.53	43.0	45.2a/	42.3	2.39	2.38	2 26
Apparel Prods.	95.58	96.09	81.71	38.4	38.9	37.0	2.49	2.47	2.21
Paper & Allied Prods.	130.29	127.13a/	118.30	43.8	43.2a/	42.8	2.98	2.94	2.76
Printing & Publishing	151.21	151.38a/	139.44	38.2	38.3a/	37.6	3.96	3.95a/	3.71
Chemical & Allied Prods.	148.63	147.95a/	144.45	42.3	41.8	42.3	3.52	3.54	3.42
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	163.31	168.93	157.00	44.0	46.0	44.5	3.71	3.67	3.52
Rubber Prods.	131.55	123.57a/	118.29	44.4	41.7a/	40.9	2.96	2.97a/	2.89
Leather & Leather Prods.	121.36	118.88	120.65	40.8	39.8	43.1	2.98	2.98	2.80
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	221.22	231.76a/	207.51	39.1	41.8a/	39.8	5.65	5.55	5.21
Communication & Pub. Util.	160.44	156.94a/	140.79	41.9	41.3	40.2	3.83	3.80a/	3.51
Wholesale Trade	151.79	147.13	145.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade 3/	87.10	87.37a/	81.83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	82.44	87.76a/	78.28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	82.35	83.15a/	74.63	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Weekly and hourly earnings represent gross salary before deductions for income tax and retirement, union dues, etc., and include overtime pay. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Totals. 3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places. a/ Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY 1/ -- CHICAGO SMSA

November 1968

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	19-39	969.0	4.1	3.5	4.1	2.6	0.5
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	8.2	6.0	6.0	6.4	5.0	0.3
Furniture & Fixtures	25	23.6	5.5	5.2	6.5	4.6	0.6
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	19.5	5.5	5.3	6.7	4.6	0.7
Primary Metal Indus.	33	70.3	3.5	2.4	2.8	1.6	0.2
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	112.4	4.1	3.5	3.9	2.3	0.7
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	127.7	3.1	2.8	2.9	1.9	0.1
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	36	161.2	4.5	3.9	4.6	2.7	0.3
Transportation Equip.	37	33.8	4.4	3.6	4.4	2.7	0.6
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	38	33.1	2.8	2.6	3.7	1.6	1.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	31.8	4.9	4.5	5.7	3.2	1.6
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	87.9	3.1	2.6	4.0	2.3	0.6
Textile Mill Prods.	22	2.3	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.4	0.9
Apparel Prods.	23	27.4	4.2	4.1	5.5	3.3	1.4
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	33.6	7.8	7.4	6.7	4.8	0.2
Printing & Publishing	27	96.4	3.0	2.5	2.7	1.8	0.5
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	54.1	4.4	3.5	4.1	2.5	0.3
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	6.6	2.7	2.6	4.3	2.8	0.5
Rubber Prods.	30	30.2	6.0	5.6	5.9	4.0	0.5
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	8.5	5.4	4.7	4.7	3.2	0.1
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,986.6	5.1	4.7	3.0	2.2	0.4
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	5.9	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0
Contract Construction	15-17	121.2	2.5	2.2	4.3	1.1	2.9
Transportation 3/	41-47	106.6	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.6	1.7
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	59.4	1.0	0.8	2.2	0.7	0.2
Wholesale Trade	50	226.7	4.4	3.8	3.2	1.9	0.3
Retail Trade	52-59	463.0	11.6	10.7	3.2	2.7	0.2
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	173.2	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.0	*
Service & Misc. Ind. 4/	70-89	488.4	3.9	3.6	3.7	2.5	0.4
Government	91-94	342.2	1.7	1.6	2.5	1.7	0.1

1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total. 3/ Excludes Interstate Railroads. 4/ Excludes 07, 09 and 99 industries.
* Less than .05 per 100 workers.

The Chicago Area Trends report is published on or about the first day of every month. Additional copies or further information may be obtained by writing to the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago Labor Market Analysis Unit, 14th floor, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois 60605; or by calling HA 7-9568.

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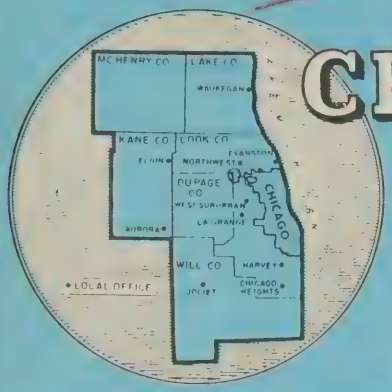
MANPOWER TRENDS



CHICAGO AREA

VOL. XXIV NO. III
MARCH 1969

STATE OF ILLINOIS
RICHARD B. OGILVIE
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS
FRANK ICOLKA, Chief

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
LOCAL · STATE · NATIONAL

EMPLOYMENT OFF AFTER YEAR-END HOLIDAYS

Post holiday layoffs in retail trade and government coupled with seasonal cutbacks in construction payrolls and in several manufacturing industries lowered nonfarm wage and salary employment in the Chicago area to 2,945,100 as of mid-January--a loss of 74,300 workers from one month earlier, but still 1.4 percent above January 1968. Unemployment reversed the usual pattern for this time of the year by decreasing 1,000 over the 30-day interval. The job prospects for spring and early summer are viewed as highly promising in both manufacturing and in construction and other nonmanufacturing fields. However, extensive shortages of qualified workers in numerous fields will probably hamper realization of some of the goals contemplated.

UNEMPLOYMENT LOWEST FOR MONTH SINCE KOREAN WAR

The number of jobless in the Chicago area as of mid-January dipped to 79,000, the lowest January total chalked up since 1953, when the Korean war was in progress. The decline of 1,000 from one month earlier was in distinct contrast to the customary upward pattern of previous years. The jobless rate of 2.4 percent (unemployment expressed as a percentage of the civilian work force) represents the lowest figure ever registered for January. Although employment fell by 78,000 from December to January, the drop did not result in increased joblessness since those released from employment after the holiday rush were mostly housewives and students working on a temporary or part-time basis and persons holding two jobs who either left the labor market or remained employed at their main job.

POST-HOLIDAY DOWNSWING

Chicago area wage and salary employment during the December-January period turned downward as customary seasonal influences brought an overall decrease of about 75,000 jobholders. In line with previous years, the post-holiday downswing in the number of persons employed in retail trade activities was the dominating factor in the job picture. Employment at department stores, mail order houses and other merchandising establishments dropped by nearly 40,000, with the post-Christmas letdown also reflected in the shrinkage in the number of Federal employees due to Post Offices releasing large numbers of temporary helpers (10,600). Cutbacks in delivery services brought reductions of 4,600 in transportation and transportation services. In addition to holiday-oriented changes, the cold weather brought a curtailment of outdoor activities with construction payrolls down by 12,000 and service and miscellaneous industries by 3,600.

Between mid-December and mid-January, the fluctuation in manufacturing fields aggregated a mild 2,000 decline in employment. Durable goods showed a mixed pattern with gains slightly overshadowed by declines. About 1,200 were added in fabricated metal products, based mainly on strength shown in miscellaneous products. Producers of radios and television sets released about 600 employees over the month; the industry has not recorded any job gains since last summer. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries decreased by about 500 after completion of Christmas production of toys and novelties, and stone-clay-glass products declined by 700 as winter trimmed demand for building materials. In the nondurables goods field, only two industries showed additions during the 30-day interval--food and kindred products (400) and paper and allied products (200). Declines aggregating 1,400 in the other soft goods lines eclipsed these gains. The major downward impetus was provided by printing and publishing, which shrank by 1,200 employees as the seasonal peak was passed and catalog publishing reached an in-between point.

(continued on page 2)

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THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

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EMPLOYMENT OFF AFTER YEAR-END HOLIDAYS (cont'd. from pg. 1)

NONMANUFACTURING JOBS WELL ABOVE LAST YEAR'S LEVELS

Although January wage and salaried employment receded from the high levels of December, the January 1969 total was nearly 36,000 higher than for the corresponding month one year earlier. The increase stemmed from large-scale gains in nonmanufacturing totalling over 42,000 which wiped out losses in manufacturing and other non-farm employment. Major gainers in the overall 12-month rise were service (12,000), retail trade (9,800), construction and wholesale trade (7,100 each), and finance-insurance-real estate (5,000).

Manufacturing edged downward by nearly 2,000 over the annual span but nevertheless managed to hold at the third highest January on record. The all-time factory peak of 974,600 reached in January 1967 was only 8,000 higher than for January of this year. Among fields experiencing reduced employment levels were electrical machinery because of softness of demand for television sets and communications equipment, furniture-fixtures, and metalworking machinery and equipment. Most other industries in the manufacturing sector held close to last year's marks.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Weekly earnings of factory workers in the Chicago area averaged $139.43 during December 1968, a decrease of 66 cents from one month earlier. The dip was attributable to a reduction in working hours from 41.5 to 41.1, since average hourly pay stayed virtually unchanged. Nearly all

LATEST

LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION

CHICAGO - GROUP B

AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

manufacturing industries showed some tapering off with the notable exception of primary metals where the average pay before taxes advanced from $153.01 to $161.69. In nonmanufacturing, the bulk of the industries surveyed disclosed an upward trend in average weekly earnings between November and December, headed by retail and wholesale trade, hotels and other lodging places and construction. Retail trade and hotels-lodging places each showed rises of more than three dollars in weekly pay while other increases amounted to one dollar or less.

A comparison of manufacturing earnings with one year ago showed an average rise of $8.72 over December 1967. Larger than average gains were scored in stone-clay-glass, primary metals, fabricated metals, and transportation equipment. In a few isolated instances, weekly paychecks were the same or slightly less than those of twelve months previous but this resulted from decreases in the number of hours worked.

HEALTHY SPRING OUTLOOK

Early signs point to additional large-scale hiring during the second quarter of 1969 despite some indications of curtailed production schedules at auto plants. Hiring schedules submitted to the Illinois State Employment Service reveal that manufacturing firms plan to add about 18,000 workers by mid-May, with the largest expansion anticipated in electrical machinery, fabricated metals, and nonelectrical machinery. Nonmanufacturing establishments, as the grip of winter weather loosens, except to expand by nearly 60,000 with large numbers to be absorbed into construction and service activities. Easter's approach will see new retail hiring, and approaching summer catalog business will bring about an upturn in printing and publishing operations.

The prospects for expanded staff requirements in durable goods are aided by a number of favorable signs. Steel orders showed gains over December with the bulk of orders being placed for March delivery or later. Strong buying by appliance, container, canning, and farm and heavy equipment industries has also been noted, although March-April demand from automobile producers is being clouded by reports of cutbacks.

Some difficulty is likely to be encountered in filling many of the anticipated job openings for various reasons. The major problem is probably the shortage of qualified workers in many skilled and semi-skilled occupations in today's tight manpower situation. In this respect, many employers have re-examined their hiring specifications to reduce or eliminate any nonessential requirements. Another large-sized factor is concerned with the matter of transportation which hampers the ability of suburban employers (where many of the job opportunities are located) to attract workers from Chicago's inner city (where many of the currently available workers reside).

JANUARY EMPLOYMENT TREND REFLECTS LONG TERM GROWTH

Employment in January 1969 reached an all-time high in the Chicago area for that time of the year The following table illustrates employment expansion for the month of January over the past ten years.

	Number Employed (in 000's)					Index of Change				
	1959	1963	1965	1967	1969	1959	1963	1965	1967	1969
Nonfarm W & S	2,364.7	2,454.0	2,581.8	2,833.1	2,945.1	100.0	103.8	109.2	119.8	124.5
Mfg.	840.5	842.7	886.4	974.6	966.6	100.0	100.3	105.5	115.9	115.0
Nonmfg.	1,524.2	1,611.3	1,695.4	1,858.5	1,978.5	100.0	105.7	111.2	121.9	129.8

TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA (In Thousands)

Item	January 1969 1/	December 1968	November 1968	January 1968	Change to January 1969 from: December 1968	Change to January 1969 from: January 1968
Civilian work force	3,243.3	3,321.7	3,311.1	3,215.4	- 78.4	+ 27.9
Unemployment	79.0	80.0	82.0	88.0	- 1.0	- 9.0
A. Percent of civilian work force	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	xxx	xxx
Civilian employment	3,163.2	3,241.2	3,227.4	3,127.4	- 78.0	+ 35.8
A. Non-farm wage and salary workers	2,945.1	3,019.4	3,003.1	2,904.1	- 74.3	+ 41.0
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	966.6	968.6	969.0	968.2	- 2.0	- 1.6
(a) Durable goods	621.3	623.9	623.7	626.0	- 0.6	- 4.7
Furniture & fixtures 25	23.1	23.2	23.6	24.2	- 0.1	- 1.1
Primary metal industries 33	71.0	71.2	70.3	71.7	- 0.2	- 0.7
Blast furnaces & rolling mills 331	34.2	34.5	34.1	34.9	- 0.3	- 0.7
Fabricated metal products 34	113.5	112.3	112.4	112.6	+ 1.2	+ 0.9
Fab. structural metal products 344	16.1	16.0	16.1	16.5	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Metal stampings 346	27.2	27.0	27.2	27.2	+ 0.2	0
Non-electrical machinery 35	128.0	128.0	127.7	128.2	0	- 0.2
Construction, mining, & materials handling machinery & equipment 353	22.9	22.9	23.0	22.8	0	+ 0.1
Metalworking machinery & equipment 354	28.6	28.7	28.6	29.7	- 0.1	- 1.1
Electrical machinery, equip. & supp 36	160.4	160.7	161.2	165.1	- 0.3	- 4.7
Radio & tele. sets, except comm 365	31.3	31.9	32.1	32.9	- 0.6	- 1.6
Communication equipment 366	48.7	48.6	48.9	50.2	+ 0.1	- 1.5
Transportation equipment 37	34.3	34.3	33.8	33.6	0	+ 0.7
Motor vehicles & equipment 371	16.3	16.5	16.3	16.1	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Professional & scientific equipment 38	33.1	33.0	33.1	31.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries 39	31.0	31.5	31.8	30.8	- 0.5	+ 0.2
All other durable goods 19,24,32	26.9	27.7	27.8	28.0	- 0.8	- 1.1
(b) Nondurable goods	345.3	346.7	347.3	342.2	- 1.4	+ 3.1
Food & kindred products 20	87.9	87.5	87.9	87.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.7
Apparel & other finished products 23	26.8	27.0	27.4	25.6	- 0.2	+ 1.2
Paper & allied products 26	34.0	33.8	33.6	33.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Printing & publishing 27	94.9	96.1	96.4	94.3	- 1.2	+ 0.6
Commercial printing 275	40.0	40.7	40.3	40.4	- 0.7	- 0.4
Chemicals & allied products 28	54.6	54.7	54.1	53.2	- 0.1	+ 1.4
Rubber & Misc. plastics products 30	30.0	30.3	30.2	30.4	- 0.3	- 0.4
All other nondurable goods 21,22,29,31	17.1	17.3	17.7	17.6	- 0.2	- 0.5
(2) Non-manufacturing	1,978.5	2,050.8	2,034.1	1,935.9	- 72.3	+ 42.6
Mining & quarrying 10-14	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.5	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Contract construction 15-17	104.4	116.4	121.2	97.3	- 12.0	+ 7.1
Transportation & trans. services 40-47	143.9	148.5	150.7	145.0	- 4.6	- 1.1
Railroads 400	42.6	43.8	44.0	45.2	- 1.2	- 2.6
Motor freight trans. & warehousing 420	56.5	58.9	59.5	56.3	- 2.4	+ 0.2
Communication & public utilities 48-49	58.5	59.6	59.4	59.0	- 1.1	- 0.5
Wholesale trade 50	226.4	227.7	226.7	219.3	- 1.3	+ 7.1
Retail trade 52-59	440.5	480.0	463.0	430.7	- 39.5	+ 9.8
Department stores 531	75.9	93.8	85.0	74.3	- 17.9	+ 1.6
Mail order houses 532	31.0	39.6	38.6	34.2	- 8.6	- 3.2
Finance, insurance, & real estate 60-67	173.8	173.4	173.2	168.8	+ 0.4	+ 5.0
Service & misc. industries 07,09,70-89,99	487.1	490.7	491.8	475.0	- 3.6	+ 12.1
Hospitals 806	75.4	75.4	75.7	73.4	0	+ 2.0
Educational services 82	69.7	69.8	69.7	68.1	- 0.1	+ 1.6
Government 91-94	338.3	348.7	342.2	335.3	- 10.4	+ 3.0
Federal government 91	72.6	83.2	77.4	76.8	- 10.6	- 4.2
State & local government 92-93	265.7	265.5	264.8	258.5	+ 0.2	+ 7.2
B. All other non-farm employment 2/	211.2	214.4	214.7	215.9	- 3.2	- 4.7
C. Agricultural employment	6.9	7.4	9.6	7.4	- 0.5	- 0.5
Persons involved in labor-management disputes	1.1 a/	0.5	1.7	0	xxx	xxx

1/ Preliminary estimates.
2/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
a/ Includes persons in the following industries: nonelectrical Machinery (900).

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS 1/-- CHICAGO SMSA
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

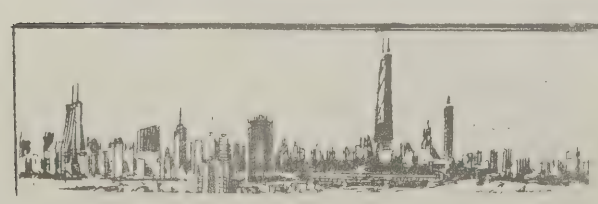
INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Dec. 1968	Nov. 1968	Dec. 1967	Dec. 1968	Nov. 1968	Dec. 1967	Dec. 1968	Nov. 1968	Dec. 1967
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	$139.43	$140.09a/	$130.71	41.1	41.5	41.0	$3.39	$3.38a/	$3.19
Lumber & Wood Prods.	103.88	108.89	100.20	39.4	41.1	40.7	2.63	2.65	2.46
Furniture & Fixtures	126.07	130.08	127.66	39.7	40.7	42.4	3.17	3.20	3.01
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	131.36	133.44a/	121.85	41.1	41.6a/	40.7	3.19	3.21a/	2.99
Primary Metal Indus.	161.69	153.01	149.98	43.3	41.2	42.6	3.74	3.72	3.52
Fabricated Metal Prods.	153.92	157.43a/	141.71	42.8	43.8a/	42.2	3.60	3.60a/	3.36
Non-Electrical Machinery	153.79	154.84a/	146.00	41.9	42.4a/	42.7	3.67	3.65a/	3.42
Electrical Machinery	121.49	122.65a/	114.54	39.5	40.2a/	39.6	3.08	3.05	2.89
Transportation Equip.	163.64	161.20	144.91	43.3	43.4	41.9	3.78	3.72	3.46
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	132.35	136.33	131.55	41.2	42.3	42.8	3.21	3.23	3.07
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	111.75	111.87a/	104.60	40.3	40.8	39.8	2.77	2.74a/	2.63
Food & Kindred Prods.	138.83	136.91a/	127.93	41.6	41.4a/	41.0	3.33	3.31a/	3.12
Textile Mill Prods.	95.26	102.81	94.11	40.9	43.0	41.7	2.33	2.39	2.26
Apparel Prods.	95.18	95.89a/	83.98	38.1	38.3a/	37.1	2.50	2.50a/	2.27
Paper & Allied Prods.	125.40	130.29	118.94	43.0	43.8	42.7	2.92	2.98	2.79
Printing & Publishing	148.52	151.21	140.69	37.5	38.2	37.7	3.96	3.96	3.73
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	145.82	148.63	141.39	41.3	42.3	41.6	3.53	3.52	3.40
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	160.04	163.91	148.08	43.6	44.0	42.6	3.67	3.71	3.50
Rubber Prods.	128.59	129.44a/	116.46	42.0	43.2a/	40.4	3.06	3.00a/	2.89
Leather & Leather Prods.	123.53	121.36	122.84	40.2	40.8	43.5	3.07	2.98	2.82
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	222.63	221.22	196.79	38.4	39.1	38.2	5.65	5.65	5.16
Communication & Pub. Util.	157.98	160.44	141.42	41.5	41.9	40.3	3.81	3.83	3.51
Wholesale Trade	152.29	151.24a/	145.59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade 3/	90.23	87.06a/	84.82	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	85.89	82.44	79.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	82.63	82.35	77.10	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Data for manufacturing industries cover only production and related workers; for all other industries, data relate to nonsupervisory employees. 1/ Represents gross amounts before deductions for income tax, social security, etc.
2/ Tobacco and Ordnance industries included in Manufacturing Totals. 3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
a/ Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY 1/-- CHICAGO SMSA
December 1968

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	19-39	968.6	3.2	2.7	3.7	2.1	0.8
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	8.2	5.9	5.9	6.1	4.2	0.6
Furniture & Fixtures	25	23.2	4.4	4.1	6.0	3.5	1.3
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	19.4	6.4	5.6	5.9	4.6	0.3
Primary Metal Indus.	33	71.2	2.9	2.3	2.7	1.4	0.3
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	112.3	2.7	2.2	3.8	1.7	1.1
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	128.0	2.6	2.3	2.6	1.6	0.2
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	36	160.7	3.4	2.8	4.0	2.2	0.3
Transportation Equip.	37	94.3	3.5	2.9	4.2	2.0	1.2
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	38	33.0	1.6	1.4	2.9	1.4	0.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	31.5	2.7	2.3	5.1	2.8	1.4
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	87.5	2.8	2.2	3.4	1.8	0.7
Textile Mill Prods.	22	2.2	1.2	1.2	3.8	2.5	1.2
Apparel Prods.	23	27.0	3.1	2.8	3.4	2.3	0.6
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	33.8	5.8	5.0	6.4	4.1	0.4
Printing & Publishing	27	96.1	2.7	2.1	2.4	1.5	0.4
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	54.7	3.1	2.2	3.3	1.7	0.2
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	6.5	1.9	1.6	2.4	1.5	a/
Rubber Prods.	30	30.3	5.4	4.8	6.6	4.0	1.0
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	8.3	4.0	3.6	4.8	3.0	0.7
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		2,004.1	3.6	3.0	5.4	2.4	2.2
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	3.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0
Contract Construction	15-17	116.4	2.2	1.7	4.6	1.4	3.0
Transportation 3/	41-47	104.7	3.6	2.4	4.0	1.2	1.4
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	59.6	1.9	1.2	1.6	0.9	a/
Wholesale Trade	50	227.7	2.2	1.9	4.7	1.6	2.0
Retail Trade	52-59	480.0	6.4	5.3	12.1	4.3	6.7
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	173.4	2.2	2.0	2.4	1.8	0.1
Service & Misc. Ind. 4/	70-89	487.8	3.5	3.3	3.5	2.4	0.4
Government	91-94	348.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.2	0.1

NOTE: Data in table include all employees reported, whether production, supervisory, office, or other.
1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total. 3/ Excludes interstate railroads. a/ Less than .05 per 100 workers.



The Chicago Area Trends report is published on or about the first day of every month. Additional copies or further information may be obtained by writing to the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago Labor Market Analysis Unit, 14th floor, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois 60605; or by calling HA 7-9568.

THE OPPORTUNITY LINE
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
321 SOUTH STATE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604
WE 9-1900

Dear Mr. Employer:

Many employers have job slots requiring workers with certain minimum job skills, and they often find it very difficult to fill these slots. In such instances, one practical solution to the problem may be On-the-Job Training (OJT).

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THE OPPORTUNITY LINE, Chicago's Peabody Award-winning program offering job and training opportunities, is presented every Saturday at 1:00 P.M. on Channel 2. Among its large audience are many viewers who are disadvantaged, as the term is defined in federal manpower programs. On-the-Job Training can help to bring out those skills of particular value to you as their employer.

To place your order for trainees, call WE 9-1900, the special OPPORTUNITY LINE phone number set up to serve you. Give the interviewer complete information about your program: type of work-training, hours, wages, location and number of openings.

If you are considering setting up an on-the-job training program, let us show you how we can help by arranging the subsidizing of part of the cost through the Manpower Development and Training Act. Through OJT, you may:

1. Help develop a disadvantaged person's skills so he may compete successfully in the labor market.

2. Train workers to <u>your own specifications</u>.

3. Help boost your full production.

You may help a potential worker, your community and yourself. Call THE OPPORTUNITY LINE at WE 9-1900 today.

There is never any fee charged for services rendered by the Illinois State Employment Service.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK IGOLKA, Chief
Chicago Area Operations

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MANPOWER TRENDS

CHICAGO AREA

VOL. XXIV NO. IV
APRIL 1969

STATE OF ILLINOIS
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GOVERNOR

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BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS
FRANK IGOLKA, Chief

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
LOCAL · STATE · NATIONAL

MID-FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT HOLDS STEADY

Chicago's winter weather remained mild and employment maintained a stable course during the month ending in mid-February, skipping most of the seasonal slackening customary at this time of the year. The number of persons seeking work dropped substantially below the year-ago mark and the near future presages some further reduction; however, the near-depletion of the local supply of qualified workers raises some question as to the extent of such reduction. The job outlook for trained persons continues to be favorable. The entry into the labor market of new graduates and summer jobseekers may have a temporary swelling effect on the number of unemployed persons; many of the youngsters will, however, be absorbed mainly into entry level jobs and as temporary summer clerical and sales help.

STABILITY WAS THE WATCHWORD OVER THE 30-DAY PERIOD ending February 15 for almost the whole spectrum of non-agricultural wage and salary employment. While the overall jobless rate held steady for the third consecutive month, there were fractional upward movements in manufacturing--both durable (2,300) and non-durable goods (1,100) and non-manufacturing (1,500). Although the gains were narrow and there were no dramatic changes, the occurrence of a considerable number of minor gains gave evidence of the continuing progress and economic well being of the area-- this time of the year being usually characterized by seasonally influenced declines in both factory and non-factory activities.

THE TOTAL EMPLOYMENT RISE OVER THE MONTH WAS SLIGHT but broadly based, with small gains recorded in a wide range of industries. Manufacturing industries in mid-February showed a total of 974,900 workers, an increase of over 3,000 from the preceding month. A few small slippages took place in durable goods, chiefly in electrical machinery (down 1,100 as radio, TV, commercial equipment, and tube producers were beset by dwindling demand), professional and scientific equipment, and furniture and fixtures. Non-electrical machinery advanced a moderate 1,200 as orders were up in machine tools and metal working machinery. Production of outboard motors, tractors and diesel engines were beginning to feel the stimulus of the approaching outdoor season. Primary metals were up by 900 over the month, possibly in response to curtailment of steel imports due to the dock workers strike. Fabricated metals industries gained 700 employees since January as metal can manufacturers benefited from increased demand-- although metal stampings showed mixed trends stemming from terminated defense contracts on the one hand and some increased demand for motor vehicles on the other.

LEADING THE WAY IN THE NONDURABLE GOODS GROUP to an aggregate rise of 1,100 were printing (700), petroleum refining (300), and chemicals and paper products (200 each)--in spite of a 700 shrinkage in food industries (bakery products and canning and preserving) and a 200 decline in apparel operations.

NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES ended the 30-day interval slightly higher by 1,500, the result of a mixture of late winter and pre-spring trends. Retail trade, down 3,100 since January, was still well ahead of last year's comparable period--and contract construction showed a 2,200 gain, unusually early in the year and possibly a result of the relatively mild winter weather in the area. Service and miscellaneous industries showed some effects of getting ready for spring with a 1,500 gain--business services and amusement and recreation services each adding 400 workers. Hospitals increased by 700 employees as expansion of health services continued.

BETWEEN FEBRUARY 1968 AND FEBRUARY 1969 both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing contributed to an 85,600 rise in nonfarm wage and salary employment. The gain in factory payrolls was divided about equally between durable and non-durable goods, each posting additions of over 7,000 employees. The largest hard goods advance numerically was in the non-electrical machinery indus-

(continued on page 2)

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THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

MID-FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT HOLDS STEADY *(continued from page 1)*

try where the construction, mining and materials handling machinery and equipment segment ended the year with 5,300 more workers than in February, 1968. However, most of this change was more in the nature of a recovery than a gain because there had been an estimated 5,000 persons involved in a labor-management dispute a year ago. Other appreciable gains among durable goods operations over the 12-month interval were in fabricated metal products (1,400), stone, clay and glass products (1,300), and professional and scientific equipment (1,100). Moderate gains were chalked up in miscellaneous manufacturing industries and motor vehicles and equipment--while losses occurred in electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (4,300) and furniture fixtures (1,100). Blast furnaces and rolling mills ended up the 12 months since February 1968 slightly higher, but primary metals as a whole remained nominally below last year's comparable figures.

LATEST

LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION

CHICAGO - GROUP B

AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

AMONG NONDURABLE GOODS PRODUCERS, modest gains were the general rule and included printing and publishing (2,400), chemicals and allied products (2,300) and miscellaneous plastics products (1,100).

THE LARGEST OVER-THE-YEAR ADVANCES again appeared among the nonmanufacturing industries--as retail trade swelled by 16,200; service industries by 15,900; contract construction by 14,500; wholesale trade by 9,500; government by 7,300; and finance, insurance and real estate by 5,200. The aggregate nonfactory increase amounted to over 70,000, a 3.7 percent rise. In contrast, the manufacturing gain (15,100) posted a hike of 1.6 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT DIPPED as relatively stable employment softened the seasonal factors which usually boost unemployment during this time of the year. Earlier than usual job gains in construction partly counterbalanced the usual post-holiday retail shrinkage--and were abetted by rises in several manufacturing industries and in the service industries. The number of jobless persons in the Chicago area in February was estimated at 78,000, the lowest amount recorded for the month since the current series was instituted in 1952. The unemployment rate held steady at 2.4 percent, the same as shown in January and December, attesting to the tight labor market conditions prevailing in the area. Evidence of the further tightening of the labor supply is emphasized by noting that last year's February unemployed amounted to 88,000 - a substantial 10,000 above the corresponding month of this year.

MANUFACTURING AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS inched up almost imperceptibly from $139.19 to $139.63 between mid-December 1968 and mid-January 1969, reflecting corresponding stability in average weekly hours and hourly earnings. Despite the fact that the overall picture was unchanged, substantial changes in weekly earnings were noted in individual industries. Earnings gains were posted in about two-thirds of the manufacturing activities studied, but all major groups in the selected nonmanufacturing sector registered declines.

Supporting the upward side of the trend were: 1) The electrical machinery and equipment industry, where the average weekly earnings advanced from $121.49 to $125.04, as the work week lengthened by about three quarters of an hour (the household appliance division of this group showed the greatest rise in average weekly earnings, bolstered by strong demand and the addition of almost an hour to the average work week); and 2) the non-electrical machinery industry, with a rise in weekly worker income from $153.79 to $154.63. Within this group, increased activity brought about by the continuing mechanization of agriculture and by anticipated seasonal demand added over 3 hours to the average work week in farm machinery and equipment, and a 10.3 percent rise in weekly earnings, to $162.59.

In the non-manufacturing operations, cold weather was responsible for a slackening in construction industry earnings and hours, while wholesale and retail trade followed the regular diminishing seasonal pattern in the period.

HIRING PLANS IN THE COMING MONTHS by major Chicago area employers indicate an employment boost of over 100,000 by June, according to hiring schedules submitted to ISES. The bulk of the increase will be a seasonal upsurge in non-manufacturing activities aggregating over 90,000. As expansion of output continues, manufacturers expect to add almost 20,000 workers, two-thirds of whom will be in durable goods. Contract construction should take the lead in the non-manufacturing area as good weather takes hold. Retail trade outlets and service industry establishments also anticipate large-scale seasonal gains. Food chains, department stores, specialty stores, eating and drinking places, automobile accessory dealers and outdoor recreational operations such as ball parks and race tracks all plan to hike payrolls in anticipation of the resumption of warm weather activities.

INCREASES FORESEEN BY HARD GOODS MANUFACTURERS will be spread among all the industries in this sector. Non-electrical machinery and electrical machinery will set the pace in hires towards June, with communication equipment among the most optimistic. Also looking forward to gains are fabricated metal products, professional and scientific instruments and primary metal industries. Non-durable goods gains will be general with food products and chemicals in the forefront as demand for beverages, bakery products, paint and cosmetics perks up.

JOBSEEKER EXPECTATIONS for the coming months will be enhanced by seasonal influences. The April outlook indicates a further reduction in the number of unemployed.

TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA (In Thousands)

Item	February 1969 1/	January 1969	December 1968	February 1968	Change to February 1969 from: January 1969	Change to February 1969 from: February 1968
Civilian work force	3,266.7	3,266.1	3,341.6	3,201.9	+ 0.6	+ 64.8
Unemployment	78.0	79.0	79.0	88.0	- 1.0	- 10.0
A. Percent of civilian work force	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.7	xxx	xxx
Civilian employment	3,188.0	3,186.0	3,262.1	3,108.4	+ 2.0	+ 79.6
A. Non-farm wage and salary workers	2,970.7	2,965.8	3,038.3	2,885.1	+ 4.9	+ 85.6
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	974.9	971.5	976.6	959.8	+ 3.4	+ 15.1
(a) Durable goods	624.0	621.7	624.5	616.6	+ 2.3	+ 7.4
Furniture & fixtures 25	23.3	23.4	23.7	24.4	- 0.1	- 1.1
Primary metal industries 33	71.3	70.4	70.6	71.5	+ 0.9	- 0.2
Blast furnaces & rolling mills 331	35.3	34.6	34.3	35.1	+ 0.7	+ 0.2
Fabricated metal products 34	111.5	110.8	111.3	110.1	+ 0.7	+ 1.4
Fab. structural metal products 344	16.9	16.9	17.0	16.9	0	0
Metal stampings 346	26.9	26.6	26.5	26.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Non-electrical machinery 35	129.7	128.5	128.5	122.5	+ 1.2	+ 7.2
Construction, mining, & materials handling machinery & equipment 353	25.0	24.5	24.5	19.7	+ 0.5	+ 5.3
Metalworking machinery & equipment 354	30.7	30.4	30.1	30.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Electrical machinery, equip. & supp 36	161.8	162.9	162.4	166.1	- 1.1	- 4.3
Radio & tele. sets, except comm 365	34.2	34.7	34.3	34.0	- 0.5	+ 0.2
Communication equipment 366	49.6	50.0	50.3	52.2	- 0.4	- 2.6
Transportation equipment 37	29.7	29.6	30.3	29.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Motor vehicles & equipment 371	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.3	0	+ 0.7
Professional & scientific equipment 38	37.9	38.1	38.6	36.8	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries 39	31.2	30.5	31.0	30.3	+ 0.7	+ 0.9
All other durable goods 19,24,32	27.6	27.5	28.1	25.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
(b) Nondurable goods	350.9	349.8	352.1	343.2	+ 1.1	+ 7.7
Food & kindred products 20	88.4	89.1	89.3	87.6	- 0.7	+ 0.8
Apparel & other finished products 23	26.4	26.6	27.1	25.9	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Paper & allied products 26	33.9	33.7	33.6	32.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Printing & publishing 27	96.3	95.6	96.7	93.9	+ 0.7	+ 2.4
Commercial printing 275	41.2	40.5	40.9	39.2	+ 0.7	+ 2.0
Chemicals & allied products 28	55.2	55.0	54.8	52.9	+ 0.2	+ 2.3
Rubber & Misc. plastics products 30	32.1	31.7	31.9	31.1	+ 0.4	+ 1.0
All other nondurable goods 21,22,29,31	18.6	18.1	18.7	18.9	+ 0.5	- 0.3
(2) Non-manufacturing	1,995.8	1,994.3	2,061.7	1,925.3	+ 1.5	+ 70.5
Mining & quarrying 10-14	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.7	0	0
Contract construction 15-17	116.8	114.6	124.2	102.3	+ 2.2	+ 14.5
Transportation & trans. services 40-47	142.5	142.3	146.6	143.2	+ 0.2	- 0.7
Railroads 400	42.7	42.6	43.2	45.3	+ 0.1	- 2.6
Motor freight trans. & warehousing 420	55.2	55.2	57.3	54.7	0	+ 0.5
Communication & public utilities 48-49	63.4	63.5	63.6	60.8	- 0.1	+ 2.6
Wholesale trade 50	223.6	222.8	224.5	214.1	+ 0.8	+ 9.5
Retail trade 52-59	438.3	441.4	481.4	422.1	- 3.1	+ 16.2
Department stores 531	74.5	75.8	92.8	71.9	- 1.3	+ 2.6
Mail order houses 532	31.1	33.1	41.6	31.7	- 2.0	- 0.6
Finance, insurance, & real estate 60-67	175.1	175.1	175.6	169.9	0	+ 5.2
Service & misc. industries 07,09,70-89,99	485.8	484.3	487.1	469.9	+ 1.5	+ 15.9
Hospitals 806	77.1	76.4	76.0	73.9	+ 0.7	+ 3.2
Educational services 82	63.8	63.8	64.2	64.7	0	- 0.9
Government 91-94	345.6	345.6	353.8	338.3	0	+ 7.3
Federal government 91	80.1	80.4	88.2	76.8	- 0.3	+ 3.3
State & local government 92-93	265.5	265.2	265.6	261.5	+ 0.3	+ 4.0
B. All other non-farm employment 2/	210.1	213.3	216.4	215.2	- 3.2	- 5.1
C. Agricultural employment	7.2	6.9	7.4	8.1	+ 0.3	- 0.9
Persons involved in labor-management disputes	0.7 a/	1.1	0.5	5.5	xxx	xxx

1/ Preliminary estimates.
2/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
a/ Includes persons in the following industries: Wholesale trade (700).

NOTE: All estimates, except agriculture, revised to a March 1968 benchmark.

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS 1/ — CHICAGO SMSA

(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Jan. 1969	Dec. 1968	Jan. 1968	Jan. 1969	Dec. 1968	Jan. 1968	Jan. 1969	Dec. 1968	Jan. 1968
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	$139.63	$139.19a/	$130.31	40.9	41.0a/	40.6	$3.41	$3.39	$3.21
Lumber & Wood Prods.	104.18	103.88	97.16	38.5	39.4	38.4	2.71	2.63	2.53
Furniture & Fixtures	128.31	127.52a/	126.53	40.3	40.0a/	41.5	3.18	3.19a/	3.05
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	127.57	130.55a/	120.80	40.1	40.9a/	40.0	3.18	3.19a/	3.02
Primary Metal Industries	161.28	157.83a/	153.56	42.9	42.1a/	43.0	3.76	3.75a/	3.57
Fabricated Metal Prods.	151.64	153.85a/	143.81	42.4	42.8	42.6	3.58	3.59a/	3.38
Non-Electrical Machinery	154.63	153.79	142.37	41.9	41.9	41.8	3.69	3.67	3.41
Electrical Machinery & Equipment	125.04	121.49	113.83	40.2	39.5	39.1	3.11	3.08	2.91
Transportation Equipment	159.57	163.64	147.07	42.0	43.3	41.0	3.80	3.78	3.59
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	127.04	132.35	122.21	40.2	41.2	40.8	3.16	3.21	3.00
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	110.08	111.75	104.50	39.4	40.3	39.4	2.79	2.77	2.65
Food & Kindred Prods.	140.30	140.21a/	129.93	42.0	42.0a/	41.2	3.34	3.34a/	3.15
Textile Mill Prods.	103.54	95.26	93.23	43.8	40.9	40.3	2.36	2.33	2.31
Apparel Prods.	95.23	94.71a/	77.79	37.4	37.9a/	34.3	2.55	2.50	2.27
Paper & Allied Prods.	123.33	125.18a/	118.41	41.8	42.5a/	42.0	2.95	2.95a/	2.82
Printing & Publishing	149.77	147.95a/	141.02	37.8	37.5	37.9	3.96	3.94a/	3.73
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	149.30	145.82	140.51	40.9	41.3	40.9	3.65	3.53	3.43
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	161.46	160.04	156.31	43.5	43.6	43.6	3.71	3.67	3.58
Rubber Prods.	123.67	128.95a/	114.13	40.8	42.1a/	39.7	3.03	3.06	2.87
Leather & Leather Prods.	124.76	124.11a/	124.43	40.2	40.5a/	42.7	3.10	3.06a/	2.91
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	210.14	222.51a/	195.48	38.2	39.4	37.4	5.50	5.64a/	5.23
Communication & Public Utilities	156.82	157.98	138.44	41.3	41.5	39.9	3.80	3.81	3.47
Wholesale Trade	148.70	152.25a/	141.93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade 3/	88.59	91.01a/	85.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	80.65	85.89	77.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	80.81	82.62	75.03	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Data for manufacturing industries cover only production and related workers, for all other industries, data relate to nonsupervisory employees. 1/ Represents gross amounts before deductions for income tax, social security, etc. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance industries included in Manufacturing Totals. 3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places. a/ Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY 1/ -- CHICAGO SMSA

January 1969

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	19-39	971.5	4.9	4.3	4.9	2.8	0.6
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	7.6	8.9	8.8	7.5	5.7	0.4
Furniture & Fixtures	25	23.4	5.7	5.1	8.0	5.2	1.5
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	19.8	7.3	7.2	7.9	5.0	1.6
Primary Metal Industries	33	70.4	4.8	4.1	3.9	2.0	0.3
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	110.8	4.6	3.9	4.7	2.6	0.8
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	128.5	4.1	3.7	3.7	2.3	0.2
Electrical Machinery & Equipment	36	162.9	5.8	5.2	5.8	3.3	0.4
Transportation Equipment	37	29.6	6.8	6.0	5.6	2.9	1.1
Professional & Scientific Inst.	38	38.1	3.6	3.1	3.5	2.3	0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	30.5	4.8	4.3	5.4	2.9	1.3
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	89.1	2.8	2.4	3.9	1.8	0.8
Textile Mill Prods.	22	2.6	2.3	2.0	3.7	1.6	1.7
Apparel Prods.	23	26.6	4.9	4.8	5.7	3.5	1.1
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	33.7	9.4	8.8	6.9	4.3	0.4
Printing & Publishing	27	95.6	2.8	2.3	3.6	2.1	0.8
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	55.0	4.2	3.1	4.4	2.5	0.1
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	7.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.0	a/
Rubber Prods.	30	31.7	8.5	7.8	7.7	5.4	0.7
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	8.2	3.1	2.6	3.8	2.2	0.3
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,948.9	3.2	2.8	3.9	2.2	1.0
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	4.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Contract Construction	15-17	114.6	3.3	2.1	4.2	0.7	3.4
Transportation 3/	41-47	99.7	2.7	1.7	2.3	1.2	0.3
Communication & Public Utilities	48-49	63.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.6	a/
Wholesale Trade	50	222.8	2.9	2.4	3.7	1.9	1.1
Retail Trade	52-59	441.4	2.7	2.2	5.1	2.3	2.2
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	175.1	3.5	3.2	3.3	2.8	0.1
Service & Misc. Ind.	70-89	481.5	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.0	0.3
Government	91-94	345.7	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.4	0.1

NOTE: Data in table include all employees reported, whether production, supervisory, office or other. 1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total. 3/ Excludes Interstate Railroads. a/ Less than .05 per 100 workers.

The Chicago Area Trends report is published on or about the first day of every month. Additional copies or further information may be obtained by writing to the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago Labor Market Analysis Unit, 14th floor, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois 60605; or by calling HA 7-9568.

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MANPOWER TRENDS

CHICAGO AREA

VOL. XXIV NO. V
MAY 1969

STATE OF ILLINOIS
RICHARD B. OGILVIE
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS

FRANK ICOLKA, Chief

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
LOCAL · STATE · NATIONAL

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
JUN 4 1969
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SEASONAL GAINS BLOOM EARLY

No indications of any slackening in the economy of the Chicago area have been evident in the first quarter of 1969. Industrial activity is still headed upward. Steel production and construction are strong; practically all industries, both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing, anticipate higher employment levels as summer approaches; and nonagricultural wage and salary employment in March totalled 2,986,200--a record high for the month. At the same time, the ratio of unemployed to the work force decreased to 2.3 percent, the lowest recorded for the month. The dwindling supply of jobseekers in the area will be augmented substantially by the high school and college graduates who will enter the labor force at the end of the school year. It is expected that the bulk of these new full-time entrants will be quickly absorbed into industry in view of the many work openings now prevailing.

CHICAGO AREA UNEMPLOYMENT DIMINISHED to an estimated 74,000 as of mid-March from February's 78,000, as winter-slowed opportunities began to thaw and jobseeker's efforts were met with success. The unemployment rate inched down during the 30-day period, from 2.4 percent to 2.3 percent, the lowest rate posted for the month of March since the beginning of the present statistical series in 1952. The rate for the six-county area continues well below the national rate, 3.5 percent in March. The comparable rate for the state of Illinois was estimated at 2.7 percent. Demand remains high and experienced personnel continue in short supply in a long list of occupational fields, including clerical, skilled, professional and technical, and semi-skilled categories. An analysis of the current active file of jobseekers registered with the Illinois State Employment Service showed almost half were women, approximately 13 percent were veterans, and handicapped workers represented about 7 percent. Age-wise, it was estimated that over 42 percent of all persons seeking work were between 16 and 24 years old.

The latest report of the National Industrial Conference Board indicated that the help wanted advertising index, a barometer of employment openings, rose to a record 229 percent of the 1957-1959 average--9 points higher than in January and 36 points higher than in February 1968. The index measures the volume of help wanted advertising in 52 major newspapers throughout the nation.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT INCREASES have been the rule thus far in 1969. The usual upswing that follows the post-holiday low point in nonfarm wage and salary employment got an early start this year when the February estimate showed a 5,300 increase over January. The advancing trend continued from February to March when an additional 15,100 gain was chalked up, mostly in nonmanufacturing. Based on seasonal expectations, the March gains displayed few surprises. The leader, consistent with past performances, was contract construction, increasing employment by 4,200 to reach a total of 120,600 as weather conditions became more favorable for outdoor work. Retail trade, also as expected, was not far behind with a 4,100 advance to 441,100 in preparation for the approach of Easter and spring sales; however, employment at mail order houses diminished slightly, the result of both increased efficiencies in material handling and shrinkage in sales. Some 2,500 additional workers augmented government payrolls, mostly in local educational facilities. Wholesale trade, finance-insurance-real estate and transportation services also made moderate contributions to employment advances.

FEBRUARY-MARCH MANUFACTURING GAINS were interspersed with slippages and ended the 30-day period only 900 above the preceding mark. Durable goods job rosters showed an aggregate gain of 1,400, but the overall factory rise was trimmed because soft goods producers reduced staffs by 500. Nonelectrical machinery paced the hard goods advances with a 1,000 addition as heavy earth moving machinery, tractors, outboard motors and

(continued on page 2)

THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

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SEASONAL GAINS BLOOM EARLY *(continued from page 1)*

vending machines benefited from heavier production schedules in anticipation of seasonal demands. Since the low point reached last October, primary metals industries have been adding moderately but steadily to their work forces--this month posting a climb of 600. Fabricated metals producers also added 600 workers as production of metal containers and stampings reflected strength in demand.

LATEST

LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION

CHICAGO - GROUP B

AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

In spite of chemical gains (300), soft goods generally reflected lags for the 30-day interval-- with printing and publishing down by 400 in a slack period between catalog runs and plastics products and food products each 300 lower.

OVER THE 12 MONTHS SINCE MARCH 1968, AREA FACTORIES chalked up an employment rise of almost 14,000 but worker rosters were still about 6,000 short of the March 1967 peak of 981,800. Durable goods industries, which added 8,000 workers were paced by a nonelectrical machinery expansion of 3,000, bolstered by increased demand for farm and road building machinery and engines and turbines. Although primary metals showed an increase of over 3,000 employees in the past year, most of that figure represented the recall of workers who were involved in labor-management disputes in the die casting, forging and other primary metals industries a year ago. Other gainers among durable goods operations were: 1) fabricated metals, which advanced 1,800 helped by demand for cans and structural metal products; 2) transportation equipment (1,600); and stone-clay-glass products (1,200). Electrical machinery, hindered by lowered demand and the transfer of some production out of the area, dropped by 2,600. Nondurable goods were generally on the plus side, with gains of 2,200 posted by chemicals, 1,100 by rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, and 1,100 by food processing, including candy, bakery products and beverages.

NONMANUFACTURING worker rosters continued onward and upward. Of the March 68-March 69 hike of 72,000, service and miscellaneous industries headed the list with a 15,500 increase. Retail trade followed with 14,700, construction added 13,700, government 10,200, wholesale trade 9,100, and finance-insurance-real estate 5,700.

THE SERVICE INDUSTRIES in Chicago, as in the nation, have been steadily increasing relative to manufacturing which has been growing also, but at a slower rate. In the six years between March 1963 and March 1969, manufacturing employment in the Chicago SMSA advanced from 841,700 to 975,600 for a 16 percent gain. During the same period, service producing industries (finance-insurance-real estate, trade, service and miscellaneous industries, and state and local government) climbed from 1,259,500 to 1,595,900--a 27 percent rise.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS for area factory workers edged up between mid-January and mid-February by approximately one-half of one percent, from $139.75 to $140.39. During the same interval, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, there was a four-tenths of one percent advance in Chicago's Consumer Price Index--therefore, workers were only slightly better than even from a purchasing power standpoint. There were a few more advances than declines in average weekly earnings in both the manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries between mid-January and mid-February 1969. These advances -- not very significant in many instances -- took place in an atmosphere of curtailed automobile production, a rise in capital spending, and increased activity in construction. With inventories of new cars reaching record high levels, automobile production was curtailed. This caused average weekly earnings, weekly hours, and hourly earnings to fall in the transportation equipment sector. However, weekly paychecks in nonelectrical machinery gained when production of farm and construction machinery was stepped up. In the contract construction sector, general contractors were kept busy as work on highways, streets and other construction projects proceeded at a rapid pace. Higher wages and a longer work-week for workers in this industry were evident as the seasonal upsurge got an early start. It was, however, too early to affect furniture and fixtures, foods, textiles, apparel, printing and rubber products, each of which showed minor drops below January earnings levels.

THE EARLY SUMMER HIRING OUTLOOK of Chicago area employers, according to plans reported to the Illinois State Employment Service, calls for substantial employment gains. By mid-July almost 110,000 openings are expected to be available. Over 80 percent of these jobs are anticipated in nonmanufacturing endeavors, which will include outdoor and service activities going into full swing. Much of the labor supply needed to fill these demands will come from new high school and college graduates who will be entering the work force at the end of the school term.

The recently published 1957-1966 issue of "Employment Covered Under the Illinois Unemployment Compensation Act" included a table showing the trend of employment in the six counties in the Chicago SMSA. During the 10 years covered, the Cook county share of the total decreased from 91.2 percent in 1957 to 88.2 percent in 1966, while DuPage county increased its share from 1.0 percent to 2.7 percent, and its covered work force swelled by 167 percent. A condensation of the table follows:

Percentage Distribution of U.C. Covered Employment, Chicago SMSA, month of March

		COUNTIES					
Year	Total	Cook	DuPage	Kane	Lake	McHenry	Will
1957	100.0	91.2	1.0	2.6	2.5	0.7	2.0
1959	100.0	90.6	1.4	2.8	2.7	0.7	1.8
1961	100.0	90.1	1.7	2.9	2.7	0.8	1.8
1963	100.0	89.5	1.9	3.0	2.9	0.9	1.8
1965	100.0	88.4	2.6	3.0	3.0	1.1	1.9
1966	100.0	88.2	2.7	3.0	3.0	1.1	2.0

TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA (In Thousands)

Item	March 1969 1/	February 1969	January 1969	March 1968	Change to March 1969 from: February 1969	Change to March 1969 from: March 1968
Civilian work force	3,279.5	3,268.4	3,266.1	3,211.0	+ 11.1	+ 68.5
Unemployment	74.0	78.0	79.0	85.0	- 4.0	- 11.0
A. Percent of civilian work force	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	xxx	xxx
Civilian employment	3,204.4	3,189.7	3,186.0	3,122.7	+ 14.7	+ 81.7
A. Non-farm wage and salary workers	2,986.2	2,971.1	2,965.8	2,900.2	+ 15.1	+ 86.0
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	975.6	974.7	971.5	961.7	+ 0.9	+ 13.9
(a) Durable goods	626.3	624.9	621.7	618.3	+ 1.4	+ 8.0
Furniture & fixtures 25	23.2	23.2	23.4	24.5	0	- 1.3
Primary metal industries 33	71.9	71.3	70.4	68.8	+ 0.6	+ 3.1
Blast furnaces & rolling mills 331	35.8	35.3	34.6	35.3	+ 0.5	+ 0.5
Fabricated metal products 34	112.1	111.5	110.8	110.3	+ 0.6	+ 1.8
Fab. structural metal products 344	17.3	16.9	16.9	17.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
Metal stampings 346	26.6	26.9	26.6	26.4	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Non-electrical machinery 35	130.6	129.6	128.5	127.6	+ 1.0	+ 3.0
Construction, mining, & materials handling machinery & equipment 353	24.9	24.7	24.5	24.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Metalworking machinery & equipment 354	30.8	30.6	30.4	29.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Electrical machinery, equip. & supp 36	161.8	162.6	162.9	164.4	- 0.8	- 2.6
Radio & tele. sets, except comm 365	34.0	34.2	34.7	33.3	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Communication equipment 366	50.1	49.6	50.0	51.8	+ 0.5	- 1.7
Transportation equipment 37	30.3	30.3	29.6	28.7	0	+ 1.6
Motor vehicles & equipment 371	12.3	12.5	13.0	12.3	- 0.2	0
Professional & scientific equipment 38	37.9	37.9	38.1	37.0	0	+ 0.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries 39	30.9	31.0	30.5	30.6	- 0.1	+ 0.3
All other durable goods 19,24,32	27.6	27.5	27.5	26.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
(b) Nondurable goods	349.3	349.8	349.8	343.4	- 0.5	+ 5.9
Food & kindred products 20	88.5	88.8	89.1	87.4	- 0.3	+ 1.1
Apparel & other finished products 23	26.7	26.6	26.6	26.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Paper & allied products 26	34.0	33.9	33.7	33.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Printing & publishing 27	94.3	94.7	95.6	93.9	- 0.4	+ 0.4
Commercial printing 275	39.3	39.4	40.5	39.3	- 0.1	0
Chemicals & allied products 28	55.5	55.2	55.0	53.3	+ 0.3	+ 2.2
Rubber & Misc. plastics products 30	31.9	32.2	31.7	30.8	- 0.3	+ 1.1
All other nondurable goods 21,22,29,31	18.4	18.4	18.1	18.8	0	- 0.4
(2) Non-manufacturing	2,010.6	1,996.4	1,994.3	1,938.5	+ 14.2	+ 72.1
Mining & quarrying 10-14	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Contract construction 15-17	120.6	116.4	114.6	106.9	+ 4.2	+ 13.7
Transportation & trans. services 40-47	144.0	143.4	142.3	143.7	+ 0.6	+ 0.3
Railroads 400	43.5	43.1	42.6	45.2	+ 0.4	- 1.7
Motor freight trans. & warehousing 420	55.3	55.5	55.2	55.1	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Communication & public utilities 48-49	64.1	63.8	63.5	61.1	+ 0.3	+ 3.0
Wholesale trade 50	224.0	223.0	222.8	214.9	+ 1.0	+ 9.1
Retail trade 52-59	441.1	437.0	441.4	426.4	+ 4.1	+ 14.7
Department stores 531	75.4	74.3	75.8	72.6	+ 1.1	+ 2.8
Mail order houses 532	30.1	30.8	33.1	31.5	- 0.7	- 1.4
Finance, insurance, & real estate 60-67	176.0	175.3	175.1	170.3	+ 0.7	+ 5.7
Service & misc. industries 07,09,70-89,99	487.7	487.0	484.3	472.2	+ 0.7	+ 15.5
Hospitals 806	77.1	77.0	76.4	74.7	+ 0.1	+ 2.4
Educational services 82	63.8	64.0	63.8	64.6	- 0.2	- 0.8
Government 91-94	348.4	345.9	345.6	338.2	+ 2.5	+ 10.2
Federal government 91	81.3	80.2	80.4	77.1	+ 1.1	+ 4.2
State & local government 92-93	267.1	265.7	265.2	261.1	+ 1.4	+ 6.0
B. All other non-farm employment 2/	209.5	211.4	213.3	213.4	- 1.9	- 3.9
C. Agricultural employment	8.7	7.2	6.9	9.1	+ 1.5	- 0.4
Persons involved in labor-management disputes	1.1 a/	0.7	1.1	3.3	xxx	xxx

1/ Preliminary estimates.
2/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
a/ Includes persons in the following industries: Transportation by air (1,100).

NOTE: All estimates, except agriculture, revised to a 1968 benchmark.

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS[1] -- CHICAGO SMSA
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

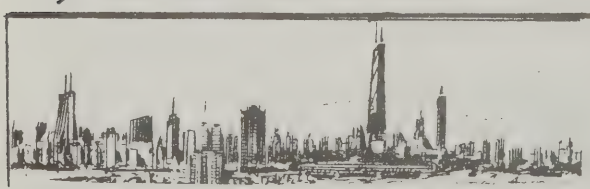
INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Feb. 1969	Jan. 1969	Feb. 1968	Feb. 1969	Jan. 1969	Feb. 1968	Feb. 1969	Jan. 1969	Feb. 1968
A. Manufacturing Total [2]	$140.39	$139.75a	$129.76	41.2	41.0a	40.6	$3.41	$3.41	$3.20
Lumber & Wood Prods.	105.57	104.18	98.54	39.2	38.5	39.7	2.69	2.71	2.48
Furniture & Fixtures	126.51	128.31	122.33	39.7	40.3	40.8	3.18	3.18	3.00
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	133.71	127.57	123.01	41.4	40.1	40.8	3.23	3.18	3.01
Primary Metal Indus.	162.04	161.28	147.24	43.1	42.9	41.9	3.76	3.76	3.51
Fabricated Metal Prods.	153.16	151.63a	141.70	42.7	42.4	41.9	3.59	3.58	3.38
Non-Electrical Machinery	159.34	154.70a	145.10	42.9	42.0a	42.4	3.72	3.69	3.43
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	124.07	124.87a	111.83	40.1	40.2	38.8	3.09	3.11	2.88
Transportation Equipment	154.14	159.57	145.72	41.0	41.8a	40.7	3.76	3.82a	3.58
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	130.37	126.68a	126.14	40.7	40.1a	41.1	3.20	3.16	3.07
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	115.99	110.08	107.19	41.0	39.4	40.4	2.83	2.79	2.66
Food & Kindred Prods.	137.13	140.97a	129.38	41.3	42.1a	41.0	3.32	3.35a	3.15
Textile Mill Prods.	103.47	103.54	94.32	44.2	43.8	40.5	2.34	2.36	2.33
Apparel Prods.	94.81	95.20a	84.01	37.6	37.4	36.3	2.52	2.55	2.31
Paper & Allied Prods.	125.77	123.57a	118.17	42.5	41.9a	42.2	2.96	2.95	2.80
Printing & Publishing	147.15	149.77	142.33	37.1	37.8	37.8	3.96	3.96	3.76
Chemical & Allied Prods.	153.51	149.30	139.67	42.4	40.9	41.2	3.62	3.65	3.39
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	156.55	161.46	152.27	42.5	43.5	42.6	3.68	3.71	3.58
Rubber Prods.	125.63	126.15a	115.08	41.5	41.6a	39.9	3.03	3.03	2.88
Leather & Leather Prods.	125.29	124.76	123.30	39.9	40.2	43.1	3.14	3.10	2.86
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	227.77	210.14	197.19	40.6	38.2	37.4	5.61	5.50	5.28
Communication & Pub. Util.	165.78	156.82	140.62	44.0	41.3	41.0	3.77	3.80	3.43
Wholesale Trade	152.23	153.56a	138.57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade [3]	88.07	88.59	83.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	85.09	80.65	78.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	81.55	80.81	72.97	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Data for manufacturing industries cover only production and related workers; for all other industries, data relate to nonsupervisory employees. 1/ Represents gross amounts before deductions for income tax, social security, etc.
2/ Tobacco and Ordnance industries included in Manufacturing Totals. 3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking places.
a/ Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY[1] -- CHICAGO SMSA
FEBRUARY 1969

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total [2]	19-39	974.7	4.4	3.8	4.4	2.6	0.5
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	7.7	6.2	5.7	7.5	6.3	0.2
Furniture & Fixtures	25	23.2	5.1	4.5	8.2	4.2	2.3
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	19.7	6.8	6.6	6.3	4.4	0.5
Primary Metal Indus.	33	71.3	4.4	3.9	3.5	1.8	0.1
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	111.5	3.9	3.3	4.3	2.5	0.7
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	129.6	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.1	0.2
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	36	162.6	5.2	4.5	5.3	3.2	0.4
Transportation Equipment	37	90.3	4.5	3.7	4.8	2.4	1.1
Professional & Scientific Inst.	38	37.9	3.3	2.8	3.5	1.4	0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	31.0	5.8	4.9	4.3	3.0	0.3
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	88.8	2.8	2.2	4.4	1.9	1.0
Textile Mill Prods.	22	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.3	1.7	0.1
Apparel Prods.	23	26.6	3.5	3.4	5.6	3.5	1.2
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	33.9	7.8	7.2	7.3	5.4	0.1
Printing & Publishing	27	94.7	2.6	2.2	2.6	1.6	0.5
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	55.2	4.5	3.5	3.8	2.2	0.1
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.3	a/
Rubber Prods.	30	32.2	8.2	7.7	6.6	4.8	0.1
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	8.2	3.0	2.3	2.9	1.9	0.4
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,950.4	3.2	2.8	3.7	2.5	0.5
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	4.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0
Contract Construction	15-17	116.4	5.6	3.7	3.8	1.4	2.2
Transportation [3]	41-47	100.3	3.9	3.0	4.3	1.5	1.6
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	63.8	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.0	a/
Wholesale Trade	50	223.0	2.7	2.1	3.0	1.8	0.8
Retail Trade	52-59	437.0	3.4	2.8	5.6	4.3	0.6
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	175.3	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.4	0.1
Service & Misc. Ind.	70-89	484.3	3.8	3.5	3.8	2.6	0.4
Government	91-94	345.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.2	0.1

NOTE: Data in table include all employees reported, whether production, supervisory, office, or other.
1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry.
2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total.
3/ Excludes interstate railroads.
a/ Less than .05 per 100 workers.



The Chicago Area Trends report is published on or about the first day of every month. Additional copies or further information may be obtained by writing to the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago Labor Market Analysis Unit, 14th floor, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois 60605; or by calling HA 7-9568.

THE OPPORTUNITY LINE
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
321 SOUTH STATE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604
WE 9-1900

Dear Mr. Employer:

Memorial Day of 1969 reminds us that we all owe a great debt to the Veteran. This debt never can be repaid in its entirety, but you, as an employer, are more directly able to ease some of it than are most Americans. Thousands of veterans are returning every day to civilian life and are actively seeking employment. Some are highly skilled in a particular field, others have no previous work experience of any kind. Practically all of them, however, have a common denominator: the ability, the energy and the desire to work. They are available right now, through the Illinois State Employment Service and THE OPPORTUNITY LINE.

THE OPPORTUNITY LINE, presented every Saturday at 1:00 P.M. on Channel 2, has a large number of unemployed veterans in its viewing audience. Here is your opportunity to put back to work those who do have special talents --- or to help those who have no experience to enter the competitive world of business and industry. You can ease the Veteran's return to civilian life with a telephone call.

Call WE 9-1900, the special OPPORTUNITY LINE phone number set up to serve you. Tell the interviewer you wish to place a TV order for veterans, and give him the necessary information: number of openings, duties, hours, wages and location. Applicant-veterans conforming to your specifications will be referred to you promptly.

These job-seeking veterans, both men and women, want to work -- and for you! Remember the OPPORTUNITY LINE number, WE 9-1900. You may find it easier than you think to fill those openings you have in your organization.

There is no fee charged for services rendered by the Illinois State Employment Service.

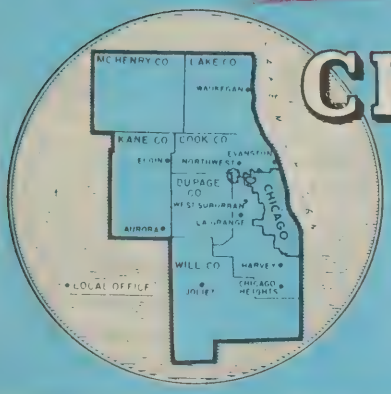
Sincerely yours,

Frank Igolka

FRANK IGOLKA, Chief
Chicago Area Operations

STATE DOCUMENTS

MANPOWER TRENDS



CHICAGO AREA

VOL. XXIV NO. VI.
JUNE 1969

STATE OF ILLINOIS
RICHARD B. OGILVIE
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS
FRANK IGOLKA, Chief

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
LOCAL · STATE · NATIONAL

NONMANUFACTURING JOB GAINS OUTWEIGH DIP IN MANUFACTURING

Despite the tight labor situation prevailing in the Chicago SMSA, nonfarm employment managed to rise by over 17,000 during the 30-day period ending April 15. Additional entrants into the work force accompanied the gains and therefore resulted in virtually no change in the number of unemployed. As of mid-April, total jobseekers in the six-county area aggregated 75,000 which constituted 2.3 percent of the civilian work force. The end of the school year will bring the customary thousands of school youth and graduates into the labor market. Warm weather expansion of activities should help greatly in creating job opportunities for a substantial proportion of these young jobseekers.

MID-APRIL UNEMPLOYMENT INCHED UPWARD to 75,000 for the six-county area as compared with 74,000 one month earlier. The ratio of unemployment to total civilian work force held unchanged from March 15 at 2.3 percent. A 1968 survey by the U.S. Department of Labor indicated that two-thirds of the jobless in the six-county area were concentrated in the City of Chicago. Nonwhites comprised 47 percent of the Chicago unemployed even though they represented only one-fourth of the total work force.

SUMMER JOBSEEKERS will be entering the labor force by the thousands at the close of the current school term. Many will be high school and college graduates who will be in search of permanent employment while the remainder will be limiting themselves to the summer vacation period. Mayor Daley's Summer Jobs for Youth, the Illinois State Employment Service, and other organizations are aiming at providing 35,000 summer jobs for Chicagoans between the ages of 16 and 21, somewhat above last year's mark. However, the realization of this goal will still not fully meet the demand for temporary summer work.

AREA FACTORY EMPLOYMENT DIMMED a bit between March and April, dropping back to a point slightly below last January's level. Although manufacturing job rosters have been erratic during the past 12 month interval, the net increase has totalled 10,300 since April 1968.

The 5,300 decline in factory payrolls for the 30 days ending in mid-April was largely among durable goods operations (down 4,600) where virtually no gains took place. Nonelectrical machinery employment, after gaining each month since last October, slipped by 1,700--due in large measure to a labor-management dispute in the metalworking machinery and equipment segment involving approximately 1,300 persons. In similar fashion, furniture and fixtures declined by 900-- of which an estimated 800 resulted from a work stoppage. During the 30-day interval fabricated metal industries shrank by 600 as some operations were transferred out of the area. Electrical machinery, which has been able to eke out only one monthly gain since last August, declined by 500--communication equipment and radio and TV set production both having been held down by disappointing demand. A 300 cut at motor vehicle plants helped bring down transportation equipment to 29,800, 500 less than last month.

Among nondurable goods activities a few bright spots appeared but they were not sufficient to overcome losses and the net result for the month was a 700 dip. A loss of 1,000 was scattered among several segments of the food products industry, bakery products contributing a 400 drop. Paper products and printing operations offset each other, the former declining 500 and the latter gaining the same amount. Other minor gains occurred in chemicals (300) and plastics products (200).

NONMANUFACTURING OPERATIONS ADDED almost 23,000 jobs during the 30 days ending in mid-April, in

THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

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NONMANUFACTURING JOB GAINS OUTWEIGH DIP IN MANUFACTURING *(continued from page 1)*

accordance with seasonal expectations. Setting the pace, as warmer weather took over, were the building trades with an aggregate gain of 10,400. Reactivation of recreational facilities helped the service industries post a 5,300 advance--and retail trade establishments (notably in eating and drinking places and apparel and accessories stores) added 5,200 despite a decline of 500 among mail order houses. Finance-insurance-real estate and transportation services also showed gains--1,900 and 1,300 respectively. The reorganization of the Veterans Administration Hospital and a cutback in Federal hiring brought about a decline of 1,800 in Government employment. State and local government rosters also showed some shrinkage, partly due to a temporary decrease in Chicago Transit Authority employment.

LATEST

LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION

CHICAGO - GROUP B

AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

A 12-MONTH EMPLOYMENT GAIN of almost 75,000 was attained since April 1968 mainly based on progress in nonmanufacturing operations. Contributing to the aggregate nonfactory advance of 63,400 were the reflections of continuing Chicago area economic vigor--in construction (14,500); service industries (14,000); retail trade (11,200); wholesale trade (8,900); finance-insurance-real estate (6,400); and government (5,900). Among these activities there is evident a good deal of interindustry stimulation. For instance, the retail trade expansion has included the establishment of a number of new branch outlets and shopping centers. This expansion has required additional construction activity, which in turn calls for more communication and public utility capacity, more machinery, more building materials, and the use of more financing, insurance, and real estate services.

In manufacturing employment the advance of durable goods since last year aggregated about 2,400. bringing the hard goods total to 620,000--still somewhat short of the April high of 633,400 posted in 1967. Helped by pickups in farm machinery and automobile orders and active aluminum demand, primary metals advanced to a 71,400 total, 1,500 above last year's level. Nonelectrical machinery boosted payrolls by 1,400 over the 12-month interval--bolstered by diesel engine, office and vending machine and outboard motor strength and by active foreign and domestic orders for farm machinery. Automobile and railroad equipment needs enabled transportation equipment operations to add 1,000 employees since last April; however, furniture experienced a downturn of 2,200, brought about by heavy accumulations of inventory. Electrical machinery recorded a dip of 1,400--its third April-to-April decline--as demand for radios and TV sets and juke boxes continued constrained.

Chemicals, expanding in several sectors, contributed 2,700 to the nondurable goods over-the-year gain of 7,900. Expansion was evident in pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, and explosives. Printing and publishing, continuing its steady long-term growth, added 2,200 workers, and plastics products gained 1,300.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS of manufacturing workers rose $1.68, from $140.28 to $141.96 from mid-February to mid-March, a new high for the Chicago area. The advance amounted to slightly over one percent. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index rose eight-tenths of one percent over the same interval, however, diminishing to some extent the increase in real buying power.

The industries registering the biggest advances, in order of magnitude, were: transportation equipment ($5.80); apparel products ($4.00); fabricated metal products ($3.35); lumber and wood products ($3.25); nonelectrical machinery ($3.24); and professional and scientific instruments ($2.71). In each of these industries the workweek lengthened, along with advances of from two to six cents in average hourly earnings. Average weekly earnings rose in all selected nonmanufacturing industries except communications and public utilities, where a substantial boost in hours worked in February resulted in a higher-than-normal earnings level for that month.

THE EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK THROUGH MID-AUGUST, based on reports of major establishments surveyed by the Illinois State Employment Service, calls for the addition of an estimated 86,000 nonfarm wage and salary jobs. The expectations are a bit short of last year's comparable prediction--possibly due to the difficulty of finding labor in a tight market, the need to hold down costs, and some uncertainties regarding the economic prognosis.

The nonmanufacturing sector, as is customary, is expected to provide the greatest expansion, primarily due to the stimulus of seasonal factors. Construction, service activities, and trade will be in the forefront of expanded job openings--and are among the operations most likely to be able to absorb the relatively inexperienced youthful jobseekers. Hotels, insurance companies, and the Chicago Transit Authority will also be able to make good use of temporary summer helpers.

Many factory operations will be hiring for the purpose of replacing vacationing regular workers, and several, including electrical machinery, fabricated metal products, nonelectrical machinery, food, and chemical products, are anticipating production increases.

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TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA (In Thousands)

Item	April 1969 1/	March 1969	February 1969	April 1968	Change to April 1969 from: March 1969	Change to April 1969 from: April 1968
1. Civilian work force	3,303.3	3,277.8	3,268.4	3,233.0	+ 25.5	+ 70.3
2. Unemployment	75.0	74.0	78.0	80.0	+ 1.0	- 5.0
A. Percent of civilian work force	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	xxx	xxx
3. Civilian employment	3,225.6	3,202.6	3,189.7	3,151.3	+ 23.0	+ 74.3
A. Non-farm wage and salary workers	3,000.3	2,982.7	2,971.1	2,926.6	+ 17.6	+ 73.7
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	970.7	976.0	974.7	960.4	- 5.3	+ 10.3
(a) Durable goods	620.6	625.2	624.9	618.2	- 4.6	+ 2.4
Furniture & fixtures 25	22.0	22.9	23.2	24.2	- 0.9	- 2.2
Primary metal industries 33	71.4	71.8	71.3	69.9	- 0.4	+ 1.5
Blast furnaces & rolling mills 331	35.5	35.8	35.3	35.4	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Fabricated metal products 34	111.1	111.7	111.5	110.1	- 0.6	+ 1.0
Fab. structural metal products 344	17.1	17.2	16.9	17.1	- 0.1	0
Metal stampings 346	26.5	26.7	26.9	26.1	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Non-electrical machinery 35	128.6	130.3	129.6	127.2	- 1.7	+ 1.4
Construction, mining, & materials handling machinery & equipment 353	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.5	0	+ 0.3
Metalworking machinery & equipment 354	29.5	30.9	30.6	29.6	- 1.4	- 0.1
Electrical machinery, equip. & supp 36	160.7	161.2	162.6	162.1	- 0.5	- 1.4
Radio & tele. sets, except comm 365	33.8	34.1	34.2	32.9	- 0.3	+ 0.9
Communication equipment 366	50.4	49.5	49.6	51.7	+ 0.9	- 1.3
Transportation equipment 37	29.8	30.3	30.3	28.8	- 0.5	+ 1.0
Motor vehicles & equipment 371	12.0	12.3	12.5	12.3	- 0.3	- 0.3
Professional & scientific equipment 38	37.7	37.9	37.9	37.1	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries 39	31.4	31.2	31.0	30.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
All other durable goods 19,24,32	27.9	27.9	27.5	28.0	0	- 0.1
(b) Nondurable goods	350.1	350.8	349.8	342.2	- 0.7	+ 7.9
Food & kindred products 20	87.7	88.7	88.8	87.4	- 1.0	+ 0.3
Apparel & other finished products 23	26.5	26.6	26.6	26.0	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Paper & allied products 26	33.4	33.9	33.9	32.8	- 0.5	+ 0.6
Printing & publishing 27	95.5	95.0	94.7	93.3	+ 0.5	+ 2.2
Commercial printing 275	39.4	39.3	39.4	38.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Chemicals & allied products 28	55.8	55.5	55.2	53.1	+ 0.3	+ 2.7
Rubber & Misc. plastics products 30	32.4	32.2	32.2	30.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
All other nondurable goods 21,22,29,31	18.8	18.9	18.4	18.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
(2) Non-manufacturing	2,029.6	2,006.7	1,996.4	1,966.2	+ 22.9	+ 63.4
Mining & quarrying 10-14	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.9	0	- 0.2
Contract construction 15-17	131.7	121.3	116.4	117.2	+ 10.4	+ 14.5
Transportation & trans. services 40-47	143.6	142.3	143.4	144.8	+ 1.3	- 1.2
Railroads 400	42.9	42.7	43.1	45.4	+ 0.2	- 2.5
Motor freight trans. & warehousing 420	56.1	55.9	55.5	55.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Communication & public utilities 48-49	64.4	64.1	63.8	60.5	+ 0.3	+ 3.9
Wholesale trade 50	224.3	224.0	223.0	215.4	+ 0.3	+ 8.9
Retail trade 52-59	443.9	438.7	437.0	432.7	+ 5.2	+ 11.2
Department stores 531	74.7	74.6	74.3	72.7	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Mail order houses 532	29.6	30.1	30.8	32.3	- 0.5	- 2.7
Finance, insurance, & real estate 60-67	177.9	176.0	175.3	171.5	+ 1.9	+ 6.4
Service & misc. industries 07,09,70-89,99	493.3	488.0	487.0	479.3	+ 5.3	+ 14.0
Hospitals 806	77.4	77.3	77.0	67.5	+ 0.1	+ 9.9
Educational services 82	63.6	64.0	64.0	64.5	- 0.4	- 0.9
Government 91-94	345.8	347.6	345.9	339.9	- 1.8	+ 5.9
Federal government 91	80.3	80.7	80.2	77.2	- 0.4	+ 3.1
State & local government 92-93	265.5	266.9	265.7	262.7	- 1.4	+ 2.8
B. All other non-farm employment 2/	214.6	211.2	211.4	213.5	+ 3.4	+ 1.1
C. Agricultural employment	10.7	8.7	7.2	11.2	+ 2.0	- 0.5
4. Persons involved in labor-management disputes	2.7 a/	1.2	0.7	1.7	xxx	xxx

1/ Preliminary estimates.
2/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
a/ Includes persons in the following industries: Furniture and Fixtures (800), Metalworking Machinery and Equipment (1,300).

NOTE: All estimates, except agriculture revised to a March 1968 benchmark.

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS 1/ -- CHICAGO SMSA
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Mar. 1969	Feb. 1969	Mar. 1968	Mar. 1969	Feb. 1969	Mar. 1968	Mar. 1969	Feb. 1969	Mar. 1968
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	$141.96	$140.28a/	$130.90	41.3	41.1a/	40.7	$3.44	$3.41	$3.22
Lumber & Wood Prods.	108.82	105.57	101.75	39.6	39.2	39.6	2.75	2.69	2.57
Furniture & Fixtures	126.95	126.51	131.53	39.9	39.7	42.3	3.18	3.18	3.11
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	133.75	133.71	122.29	41.3	41.4	40.4	3.24	3.23	3.02
Primary Metal Indus.	163.71	162.04	149.98	43.2	43.1	42.3	3.79	3.76	3.55
Fabricated Metal Prods.	156.51	153.16	142.92	43.2	42.7	42.1	3.62	3.59	3.40
Non-Electrical Machinery	162.63	159.39a/	147.51	43.4	42.9	42.1	3.75	3.72	3.50
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	124.58	123.99a/	113.38	40.0	40.1	39.2	3.12	3.09	2.90
Transportation Equip.	159.94	154.14	143.32	42.3	41.0	40.8	3.78	3.76	3.51
Professional & Scientific Inst.	133.08	130.37	127.07	41.0	40.7	41.2	3.24	3.20	3.08
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	115.21	115.99	106.90	41.0	41.0	40.1	2.81	2.83	2.67
Food & Kindred Prods.	136.47	136.45a/	127.53	41.2	41.2a/	40.6	3.31	3.31a/	3.14
Textile Mill Prods.	103.91	103.47	97.27	44.2	44.2	42.3	2.35	2.34	2.30
Apparel Prods.	98.81	94.81	87.98	38.3	37.6	37.7	2.58	2.52	2.33
Paper & Allied Prods.	125.24	125.77	119.91	41.9	42.5	42.4	2.99	2.96	2.83
Printing & Publishing	149.51	147.15	142.39	37.5	37.1	38.0	3.99	3.96	3.74
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	152.64	153.51	136.69	41.6	42.4	40.5	3.67	3.62	3.38
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	156.93	156.55	148.91	41.4	42.5	41.8	3.79	3.68	3.56
Rubber Prods.	122.81	124.28a/	117.43	41.1	41.4a/	40.5	2.99	3.00a/	2.90
Leather & Leather Prods.	124.99	125.29	124.05	39.3	39.9	42.8	3.18	3.14	2.90
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	227.85	227.81a/	198.72	40.7	40.6	37.8	5.60	5.61	5.26
Communication & Pub. Util.	158.75	165.78	138.34	41.7	44.0	39.8	3.81	3.77	3.48
Wholesale Trade	154.23	152.64a/	139.56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade 3/	88.69	88.33a/	83.74	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	85.42	85.09	78.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	83.05	81.55	74.70	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Data for manufacturing industries cover only production and related workers; for all other industries, data relate to nonsupervisory employees.
1/ Represents gross amounts before deductions for income tax, social security, etc. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance industries included in Manufacturing Totals. 3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places. a/ Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY 1/ -- CHICAGO SMSA
March 1969

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	19-39	976.0	4.5	3.8	4.5	2.8	0.5
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	7.8	6.5	6.2	6.6	5.5	0.4
Furniture & Fixtures	25	22.9	5.1	4.1	5.8	3.8	0.8
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	20.0	8.2	7.6	7.6	6.1	a/
Primary Metal Indus.	33	71.8	4.3	3.9	4.0	2.2	0.2
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	111.7	4.5	3.7	4.8	2.6	0.8
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	130.3	3.6	3.3	3.4	2.2	0.2
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	36	161.2	5.1	4.3	5.4	3.3	0.4
Transportation Equipment	37	30.3	4.7	3.9	4.8	2.4	1.1
Professional & Scientific Inst.	38	37.9	3.5	3.0	3.8	1.6	0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	31.2	6.0	5.6	5.4	3.9	0.4
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	88.7	3.1	2.2	3.3	1.9	0.6
Textile Mill Prods.	22	2.7	13.6	3.9	2.7	2.6	a/
Apparel Prods.	23	26.6	5.2	5.0	5.1	3.1	1.6
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	33.9	7.1	6.7	7.9	5.5	0.1
Printing & Publishing	27	95.0	2.4	2.0	2.8	1.6	0.7
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	55.5	4.2	3.2	4.2	2.3	0.2
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	7.7	2.9	2.6	3.0	1.8	0.2
Rubber Prods.	30	32.2	7.4	6.8	7.5	5.4	0.5
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	8.2	4.1	3.5	5.3	3.3	0.6
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,961.0	3.4	2.8	3.3	2.2	0.4
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	4.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	a/
Contract Construction	15-17	121.3	7.4	5.5	5.1	1.6	2.7
Transportation 3/	41-47	99.6	2.9	2.3	2.7	1.5	0.7
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	64.1	1.2	1.0	2.0	0.7	0.1
Wholesale Trade	50	223.9	2.4	2.1	2.8	1.7	0.6
Retail Trade	52-59	438.7	3.7	2.9	3.7	2.7	0.5
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	176.0	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.1	0.2
Service & Misc. Ind.	70-89	485.1	5.0	4.2	4.3	3.1	0.5
Government	91-94	347.6	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.5	0.1

NOTE: Data in table include all employees reported, whether production, supervisory, office, or other.
1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total. 3/ Excludes interstate railroads. a/ Less than .05 per 100 workers.

The Chicago Area Trends report is published on or about the first day of every month. Additional copies or further information may be obtained by writing to the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago Labor Market Analysis Unit, 14th floor, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois 60605; or by calling HA 7-9568.

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FRANK IGOLKA, Chief
Chicago Area Operations

MANPOWER TRENDS

CHICAGO AREA

VOL. XXIV NO. VII
JULY 1969

STATE OF ILLINOIS
RICHARD B. OGILVIE
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS
FRANK IGOLKA, Chief

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
LOCAL • STATE • NATIONAL

WORK STOPPAGES HOLD DOWN SPRING GAINS

The moderate gain (less than 9,000) in area nonfarm employment between mid-April and mid-May would have been larger had it not been restrained by the appearance of several labor-management disputes. Job expansion showed considerable progress over last year even though the 65,000 gain over the twelve-month span partly reflected the settlement of the 1968 communications work stoppage. With the end of the school year in sight, students began to make an early search to line up summer jobs and this pushed the mid-May jobless total to the 79,000 mark. Based on reports and review of representative economic indicators and industrial trends, employment activity in the Chicago area should make further advances. If employer anticipations of coming gains are realized, nonfarm job rosters will advance to a new high approaching 3,050,000 by September.

FOR THE MID-APRIL TO MID-MAY INTERVAL, OVERALL HIRING activity was less favorable than anticipated for this time of year due to a number of labor-management disputes (involving some 9,700 workers) which held down the employment count. Manufacturing payrolls dropped by 5,900 to 961,100, the downward pull being felt mostly among nondurable goods producers. Hard goods activities contributed a minor overall gain.

The soft goods decrease (7,700) was shared by almost all industries in the sector except for a nominal gain eked out by the apparel industry. The nondurable declines were led by a sharp drop in the commercial printing segment of printing and publishing, where close to 5,000 workers were affected by work stoppages. The food industry, also hampered by a labor-management dispute involving 2,300 beverage workers did not chalk up the expected seasonal gain for this time of the year and wound up with a drop of 1,800 for the 30-day period.

Durable goods employment patterns were mixed during the 30-day span to May 15, with minor flutterings in both directions. The month-to-month comparison (see Table 1) indicated a sharp hike of 5,000 in electrical machinery; however, this was more in the nature of a recovery than a gain because many of these workers had been temporarily sidelined last month due to the side effects of another labor-management disagreement. A combination of factors brought about a comparatively sharp drop in primary metals (3,200). One factor was the involvement of 2,200 iron and steel foundry workers in a labor-management dispute, and the other was the beginning of the customary curtailment of automobile makers orders in anticipation of the coming model change-over.

Overall nonfactory employment chalked up an increase of almost 15,000 -- led by normal seasonal pickups in contract construction (6,000), retail trade (3,800), and service and miscellaneous industries (2,600). The May non-manufacturing job level of 2,037,500 represents a new high for the month -- and a close approach (lacking only 24,000) to December 1968's all-time monthly employment high.

THE EMPLOYMENT PICTURE OVER THE PAST 12 MONTHS showed a gain of 65,600 with virtually all of the rise taking place in nonmanufacturing. Paced by business expansion, service and miscellaneous industries increased by 14,300. The communications and public utilities advance of 13,200 was almost entirely due to a return of workers involved in work stoppages for some months during mid-1968. Wholesale trade, strongly abetted by increased sales, hired 10,300 additional workers, including 1,700 recalled after a five-month work stoppage. Retail trade followed with a 9,300 worker gain,

(continued on page 2)

THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

WORK STOPPAGES HOLD DOWN SPRING GAINS *(cont'd. from pg. 1)*

highlighted by construction of new shopping centers, opening of additional retail outlets, and hiring of summer help in anticipation of increased sales. The uptrend in governmental agencies continued as gains of 7,200 occurred, arising from expanded staffing of schools, fire and police departments, and other public services.

LATEST
LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION
CHICAGO - GROUP B
AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

Stability in an overall sense characterized employment in manufacturing industries with the total being practically unchanged from the previous year -- the net result of a 500 advance in durable goods and a 400 decline in non-durable goods. Heading the advance in hard goods was a 1,900 rise in transportation equipment which reflected production hikes in railroad equipment. Nonelectrical machinery work rosters moved upward by 1,600 as a result of the demand for outdoor recreational equipment and farm machinery. A drop of 2,500 took place in furniture and fixtures as a result of declines in sales and production cutbacks. Primary metals were temporarily set back by 2,000, as labor-management disputes in iron and steel foundries affected the current employment level.

In soft goods, a rise of 2,500 workers in chemical and allied products -- brightened by business expansion and growth -- was overshadowed by a 5,000 reduction in the printing and publishing business where commercial printers became involved in a work stoppage.

UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASED OVER THE 30-DAY SPAN from mid-April to mid-May, 1969 by 4,000 to reach a total of 79,000 as of the latter date. While almost 9,000 nonfarm wage and salaried jobseekers were being absorbed into industry, the composition of the unemployed ranks was changing with the early appearance of youthful summer-jobseekers. Many of the successful job hunters were the beneficiaries of the normal seasonal upsurge for this time of the year -- especially in the contract construction, retail trade, and outdoor service segments.

Transportation problems still exist for the unemployed who live in Chicago proper, especially in the inner city, and many consequently remain jobless because of the time and expense involved in getting to work opportunities which are springing up in suburban areas. The inner city groups continue to be comprised mainly of unskilled nonwhites, Spanish speaking people and southern whites who are handicapped in many instances by lack of usable skills and language difficulties. The young (under 24) and the older worker (over 55) share a common problem of having higher proportions of their groups unemployed.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS in mid-April were $141.29. This was 22¢ less than the mid-March amount of $141.51. The average work week dipped slightly from 41.2 to 41.0 hours over the 30-day period. However, there was a slight hike in average hourly earnings to $3.45, a new high for the Chicago area. For the State of Illinois the comparable April average was $3.41, and for production workers in the U.S. as a whole, the figure was $3.15. Possibly reflecting the continuing need to make maximum use of available help, only five of the 19 major industries enumerated (see Table 2) reported work weeks of less than 40 hours.

In the durable goods sector, the metalworking machinery industry was affected by a labor-management dispute involving some 1,300 workers, resulting in declines in both employment and in average weekly earnings over the last 30 days. In the nondurable goods sector, activity fell off in the grain mill products industry and was accompanied by a fall in weekly earnings. Weekly earnings rose in the selected nonmanufacturing industries because of increased activity in retail trade and in such specialized contracting operations as plumbing, painting, and carpentry. In durable goods, the work week shrank by 1.2 hours in primary metals as automobile sales slipped and affected production schedules.

OVER THE NEXT FOUR MONTHS employment of non-agricultural wage and salary workers is expected to continue its climb, with an increase of slightly over 50,000 jobs. The anticipated increase sustains the trend of recent years, but the effect of restrictive fiscal and monetary policies may have a dampening effect on the fall hiring outlook. Another restraint on the extent of the gain from May to September will come from the return of temporary workers such as students and housewives to schools and homes around Labor Day. The rise should be largely concentrated in non-manufacturing industries (approximately 30,000) where lower skilled workers can be most readily utilized, with the remainder (around 20,000) in manufacturing establishments.

Of the expected increment in manufacturing concerns, over two-thirds will be directed into durable goods operations with the largest portion in electrical machinery. The upturn in nondurables should be focused around activities in food and related products as the demand for hot weather items and sales of confectionery products predominates. The autumn soft goods projected gains will be healthiest in printing and publishing, and rubber and miscellaneous products.

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TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA (In Thousands)

Item	May 1969 1/	April 1969	March 1969	May 1968	Change to May 1969 from: April 1969	Change to May 1969 from: May 1968
1. Civilian work force	3,315.6	3,293.5	3,277.8	3,268.3	+ 22.1	+ 47.3
2. Unemployment	79.0	75.0	74.0	90.0	+ 4.0	- 11.0
A. Percent of civilian work force	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	xxx	xxx
3. Civilian employment	3,226.9	3,215.8	3,202.6	3,161.3	+ 11.1	+ 65.6
A. Non-farm wage and salary workers	2,998.6	2,989.9	2,982.7	2,933.6	+ 8.7	+ 65.0
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	961.1	967.0	976.0	961.0	- 5.9	+ 0.1
(a) Durable goods	618.7	616.9	625.2	618.2	+ 1.8	+ 0.5
Furniture & fixtures 25	21.7	22.0	22.9	24.2	- 0.3	- 2.5
Primary metal industries 33	69.0	72.2	71.8	71.0	- 3.2	- 2.0
Blast furnaces & rolling mills 331	35.9	36.4	35.8	35.4	- 0.5	+ 0.5
Fabricated metal products 34	111.1	111.2	111.7	110.3	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Fab. structural metal products 344	17.1	17.0	17.2	17.3	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Metal stampings 346	26.6	26.5	26.7	26.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Non-electrical machinery 35	128.5	128.7	130.3	126.9	- 0.2	+ 1.6
Construction, mining, & materials handling machinery & equipment 353	25.1	24.8	24.8	24.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Metalworking machinery & equipment 354	29.6	29.7	30.9	29.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Electrical machinery, equip. & supp 36	160.5	155.5	161.2	160.8	+ 5.0	- 0.3
Radio & tele. sets, except comm 365	33.9	33.8	34.1	33.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Communication equipment 366	50.2	49.4	49.5	50.7	+ 0.8	- 0.5
Transportation equipment 37	30.8	30.0	30.3	28.9	+ 0.8	+ 1.9
Motor vehicles & equipment 371	12.2	12.0	12.3	12.4	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Professional & scientific equipment 38	37.6	37.7	37.9	37.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries 39	31.2	31.5	31.2	31.0	- 0.3	+ 0.2
All other durable goods 19,24,32	28.3	28.1	27.9	27.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
(b) Nondurable goods	342.4	350.1	350.8	342.8	- 7.7	- 0.4
Food & kindred products 20	86.7	88.5	88.7	86.6	- 1.8	+ 0.1
Apparel & other finished products 23	27.0	26.9	26.6	26.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Paper & allied products 26	32.9	33.4	33.9	33.0	- 0.5	- 0.1
Printing & publishing 27	89.2	94.5	95.0	93.6	- 5.3	- 4.4
Commercial printing 275	33.7	39.1	39.3	39.4	- 5.4	- 5.7
Chemicals & allied products 28	55.6	55.7	55.5	53.1	- 0.1	+ 2.5
Rubber & Misc. plastics products 30	32.1	32.2	32.2	31.1	- 0.1	+ 1.0
All other nondurable goods 21,22,29,31	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	0	0
(2) Non-manufacturing	2,037.5	2,022.9	2,006.7	1,972.6	+ 14.6	+ 64.9
Mining & quarrying 10-14	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.0	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Contract construction 15-17	129.4	123.4	121.3	123.1	+ 6.0	+ 6.3
Transportation & trans. services 40-47	146.3	144.9	142.3	146.8	+ 1.4	- 0.5
Railroads 400	42.6	42.7	42.7	45.3	- 0.1	- 2.7
Motor freight trans. & warehousing 420	56.6	56.5	55.9	56.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Communication & public utilities 48-49	64.4	64.4	64.1	51.2	0	+ 13.2
Wholesale trade 50	225.5	224.8	224.0	215.2	+ 0.7	+ 10.3
Retail trade 52-59	445.4	441.6	438.7	436.1	+ 3.8	+ 9.3
Department stores 531	75.1	73.9	74.6	73.9	+ 1.2	+ 1.2
Mail order houses 532	29.2	29.6	30.1	31.6	- 0.4	- 2.4
Finance, insurance, & real estate 60-67	176.9	177.3	176.0	172.0	- 0.4	+ 4.9
Service & misc. industries 07,09,70-89,99	496.9	494.3	488.0	482.6	+ 2.6	+ 14.3
Hospitals 806	77.9	77.6	77.3	75.0	+ 0.3	+ 2.9
Educational services 82	63.8	64.0	64.0	64.3	- 0.2	- 0.5
Government 91-94	347.8	347.5	347.6	340.6	+ 0.3	+ 7.2
Federal government 91	80.0	80.2	80.7	76.8	- 0.2	+ 3.2
State & local government 92-93	267.8	267.3	266.9	263.8	+ 0.5	+ 4.0
B. All other non-farm employment 2/	216.5	214.9	211.2	217.3	+ 1.6	- 0.8
C. Agricultural employment	11.8	11.0	8.7	10.4	+ 0.8	+ 1.4
4. Persons involved in labor-management disputes	9.7 a/	2.7	1.2	17.0	xxx	xxx

1/ Preliminary estimates.
2/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
a/ Includes persons in the following industries: Beverages (2,300), Printing (5,000), Foundries (2,200).

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS 1/ -- CHICAGO SMSA
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Apr. 1969	Mar. 1969	Apr. 1968	Apr. 1969	Mar. 1969	Apr. 1968	Apr. 1969	Mar. 1969	Apr. 1968
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	$141.29	$141.51	$125.28	41.0	41.2a/	38.9	$3.45	$3.44	$3.22
Lumber & Wood Prods.	108.93	108.82	83.83	39.1	39.6	33.0	2.79	2.75	2.54
Furniture & Fixtures	130.12	126.95	110.05	40.6	39.9	37.3	3.21	3.18	2.95
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	133.60	133.75	122.04	41.4	41.3	39.5	3.23	3.24	3.09
Primary Metal Indus.	160.41	163.71	149.00	42.0	43.2	41.3	3.82	3.79	3.61
Fabricated Metal Prods.	157.69	156.51	135.51	43.4	43.2	40.4	3.63	3.62	3.36
Non-Electrical Machinery	157.10	159.28a/	140.67	42.3	42.5a/	40.4	3.72	3.75	3.48
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	124.48	124.84a/	108.11	39.5	40.0	37.5	3.15	3.12	2.88
Transportation Equip.	164.19	159.94	131.66	42.9	42.3	37.8	3.83	3.78	3.49
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	136.04	133.08	121.82	41.5	41.0	38.7	3.28	3.24	3.15
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	114.65	115.21	99.53	40.3	41.0	37.3	2.85	2.81	2.67
Food & Kindred Prods.	134.18	136.47	120.02	40.3	41.2	38.0	3.33	3.31	3.16
Textile Mill Prods.	103.98	103.91	92.66	44.8	44.2	40.1	2.32	2.35	2.31
Apparel Prods.	97.55	97.28a/	80.80	38.6	38.1a/	35.4	2.53	2.55a/	2.28
Paper & Allied Prods.	125.96	125.19a/	113.98	41.9	41.9	40.6	3.01	2.99	2.81
Printing & Publishing	149.51	149.38a/	139.01	37.3	37.5	36.8	4.01	3.98a/	3.78
Chemical & Allied Prods.	151.51	152.64	137.84	41.3	41.6	40.5	3.67	3.67	3.41
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	159.02	156.93	163.74	41.9	41.4	45.3	3.80	3.79	3.62
Rubber Prods.	123.60	122.81	118.16	41.3	41.1	40.8	2.99	2.99	2.90
Leather & Leather Prods.	127.29	124.99	116.40	39.0	39.3	40.4	3.26	3.18	2.88
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	230.60	227.44a/	197.97	40.4	40.6a/	38.0	5.71	5.60	5.21
Communication & Pub. Utilities	157.52	158.75	130.06	41.3	41.7	37.9	3.81	3.81	3.43
Wholesale Trade	152.07	149.68a/	137.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade 3/	89.48	88.68a/	85.44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	76.76	83.30a/	75.69	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	84.20	83.71a/	73.86	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Data for manufacturing industries cover only production and related workers; for all other industries, data relate to nonsupervisory employees. 1/ Represents gross amounts before deductions for income tax, social security, etc. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance industries included in Manufacturing Totals. 3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places. a/ Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY 1/ -- CHICAGO SMSA
April 1969

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	19-39	967.0	4.4	3.9	4.5	2.8	0.4
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	7.8	7.5	7.1	5.8	4.7	0.3
Furniture & Fixtures	25	22.0	5.2	4.2	6.1	4.2	0.7
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	20.2	7.2	6.7	6.6	5.3	0.1
Primary Metal Industries	33	72.2	4.2	3.8	4.2	2.2	0.4
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	111.2	4.7	4.0	4.6	2.7	0.5
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	128.7	3.5	3.2	3.3	2.1	0.1
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	36	155.5	4.8	4.0	5.2	2.9	0.3
Transportation Equip.	37	30.0	5.1	4.5	4.8	2.6	0.8
Professional & Scientific Inst.	38	37.7	3.0	2.6	4.4	2.7	0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	31.5	6.0	5.5	4.5	3.1	a/
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	88.5	3.3	2.8	2.9	1.6	0.6
Textile Mill Prods.	22	2.8	5.9	4.9	4.0	3.7	0.1
Apparel Prods.	23	26.9	5.8	5.3	5.9	3.5	1.5
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	33.4	7.1	6.5	8.0	5.7	0.1
Printing & Publishing	27	94.5	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.2	0.4
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	55.7	4.5	3.5	4.4	2.8	0.2
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	7.7	3.5	3.4	2.8	1.8	a/
Rubber Prods.	30	32.2	7.1	6.3	8.0	5.9	0.2
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	8.1	3.9	3.0	4.8	3.2	0.8
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,976.0	3.3	2.8	3.5	2.4	0.5
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	4.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0
Contract Construction	15-17	123.4	9.9	5.2	4.5	1.3	2.8
Transportation 3/	41-47	102.2	3.8	3.1	4.0	1.8	1.4
Communication & Pub. Utilities	48-49	64.4	2.9	2.0	2.3	1.0	a/
Wholesale Trade	50	224.8	2.6	2.3	3.1	1.9	0.3
Retail Trade	52-59	441.6	3.4	3.0	4.8	3.3	0.9
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	177.3	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.2	0.1
Service & Misc. Ind.	70-89	490.1	4.2	3.8	4.0	2.9	0.4
Government	91-94	347.5	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.6	0.1

NOTE: Data in table include all employees reported, whether production, supervisory, office, or other.
1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total. 3/ Excludes interstate railroads. a/ Less than .05 per 100 workers.

The Chicago Area Trends report is published on or about the first day of every month. Additional copies or further information may be obtained by writing to the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago Labor Market Analysis Unit, 14th floor, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois 60605; or by calling HA 7-9568.

THE OPPORTUNITY LINE
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
321 SOUTH STATE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604
WE 9-1900

Dear Mr. Employer:

Every week, THE OPPORTUNITY LINE attracts a viewing audience of people from all walks of life - - - artisans, tradesmen, professionals, the unskilled, the underemployed. Among these viewers is a group of potential workers who, but for one reason, would be on the job right now. That reason is the fact that they are not commercially bondable.

Possibly you have had occasion to turn away, regretfully, well-qualified applicants solely because they lacked bondability. Now, however, the Illinois State Employment Service, through its participation in the U. S. Labor Department's bonding program, can issue indemnity bonds from $500 to $10,000 to anyone with a police or prison record - or who is otherwise not bondable - provided two minimal qualifications are met. These are:

1) If dishonest or irresponsible conduct can materially damage you as an employer;

2) If the job offers full-time work, adequate wages and working conditions, and reasonable permanency.

If you have job openings calling for bonding, take advantage of THE OPPORTUNITY LINE'S reservoir of applicants. Presented every Saturday at 1:00 P.M. on Channel 2, this award-winning show can offer your job openings to a wide variety of qualified jobseekers. THE OPPORTUNITY LINE even has a special telephone number for your convenience. Simply call WE 9-1900 and tell the interviewer you wish to place a TV order for bondable job openings. Your call not only may help to improve and round out your work force - - - it may bring one or more of our fellow citizens back into the mainstream of American society.

Remember THE OPPORTUNITY LINE - - WE 9-1900. There is never any fee charged for services rendered to you.

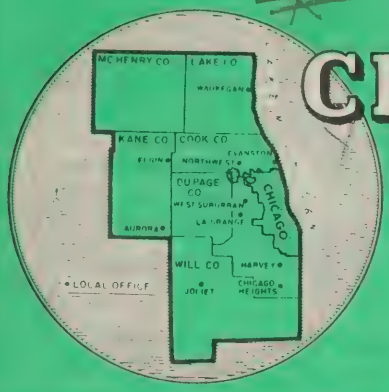
Sincerely yours,

Frank Igolka

FRANK IGOLKA, Chief
Chicago Area Operations

DOCUMENTS ROOM
STATE DOCUMENTS

MANPOWER TRENDS



CHICAGO AREA

VOL. XXIV, NO. VIII
AUGUST 1969

STATE OF ILLINOIS
RICHARD B. OGILVIE
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS
FRANK IGOLKA, Chief

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
LOCAL · STATE · NATIONAL

VACATION TIME DRAWS SUMMER JOBSEEKERS INTO LABOR FORCE

The onset of the school vacation period meant not Leisure Time but Summer Job Pursuit Time to a record number of Chicago area scholars in June. Their entry (and that of numerous housewives) into the work force made itself felt in a new high of 3,041,800 non-farm wage and salary workers and also in an upturn of 11,000 in the number of unemployed since mid-May. In contrast to its usual secondary position at this time of the year, manufacturing employment took a noteworthy spurt and surpassed the month-to-month nonmanufacturing gain--20,000 to 17,600.

THE NUMBER OF JOBLESS IN MID-JUNE rose to 91,000 and appeared to be peaking earlier than usual this year, having gained 11,000 since mid-May as compared to the average May-June increase of 1,400 of the preceding four years. Despite the comparatively heavy increment for the 30-day period, the June 1969 level of unemployment was still 1,000 less than 12 months ago, and the current jobless rate was 2.7 percent as against 2.8 percent last year. As usual, the rise stemmed from the customary summer search for jobs by high school and college youth as the school year closed.

More than 20,000 seniors received diplomas from Chicago's 56 public high schools this season. An additional 26,000 were graduated from suburban high schools in Cook County and 11,000 from Chicago Catholic high schools. It is estimated that well over 50 percent will pursue higher education and will, of course, withdraw from the work force with the approach of fall--nevertheless many will appear on the summer-jobseeker rolls.

Unemployment is expected to reach its yearly high point in July as the accumulation of unsuccessful summer job hunters attains its peak--and then to drop substantially in August and a bit further by September when schools reopen. The 1969 peak number of unemployed may surpass the marks reached in recent years because of the record number of summer jobseekers entering upon the scene.

FOR THE 30-DAY INTERVAL ENDING IN MID-JUNE, over 37,000 workers were added to nonfarm wage and salary employment rosters. Although sizeable gains were limited to a few industries, only three showed shrinkages for the period, and these were mainly motivated by seasonal influences. Departing from the pattern of recent months, manufacturing employment gains for this 30-day period exceeded those of nonmanufacturing. It should be noted, however, that the factory rosters for June included the return to work of several thousand persons who had been affected by labor-management disputes.

Manufacturing gains totalled 20,000 since mid-May and reached a total of 984,500, the highest level posted since the peak of December 1966. Durable goods operations chalked up a gain of 8,200, the best for the past 12 months, to end the period at 629,100. The 30-day gain for electrical machinery came to 2,100, restoring the employment level for that industry back to last March before the temporary sidelining of a number of workers resulted from the effects of a labor-management dispute. Although production of color TV sets has not been strong, personnel levels were bolstered by the introduction of new lines, the addition of summer help, and the transfer of work to this area from plants in other areas. Primary metals industries exceeded the May figure by 1,600 but were still short of last April's level. Foundry personnel were reactivated after a work stoppage and steel exports also served to bolster demand, but the needs of auto makers were shrinking as the summer

(continued on page 2)

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
SEP

THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

VACATION TIME DRAWS SUMMER JOBSEEKERS INTO LABOR FORCE *(continued from page 1)*

model change-over time approached. Demand for farm, office, and construction machinery continued good and inspired a 1,400 rise in nonelectrical machinery rosters.

LATEST

LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION

CHICAGO - GROUP B

AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

Nondurable goods operations experienced a 30-day increase of 11,800. Although the return to work of over 5,000 printers and over 2,000 beverage workers furnished the main impetus, smaller across-the-board gains of various sizes were posted among the other soft goods operations, led by 900 in chemicals and allied products.

Contract construction activities paced nonmanufacturing industries to an aggregate gain of 17,600 over the month, less than expected for this time of the year. The construction increase (4,800) fell short of previous gains for this interval--with most of the current strength furnished by general contractors and such special trade contracting activities as plumbing and air conditioning. Wholesale and retail trade together chalked up a 6,300 rise among seasonally oriented activities but the ending of the school season resulted in trimming personnel in educational services. Banks, insurance companies, trucking lines and hospitals were adding summer help to fill vacation vacancies and to take care of seasonal demand and routine office tasks.

SINCE JUNE 1968, 60,000 nonfarm wage and salary workers have been added to Chicago area job rolls--mainly among nonmanufacturing industries. The largest employment gains were in communications and public utilities (12,700), where the levels of one year ago were depressed due to a major labor-management dispute then in progress. Service and miscellaneous industries ended up the year 10,800 higher; retail and wholesale trade gained 9,200 and 9,100 respectively; finance-insurance-real estate added 4,700; construction edged up by 4,000, and government payrolls grew 3,600. Among the few nonfactory industries on the down side were railroads and mail order houses.

In the manufacturing sector, gains were smaller and more widely scattered. Nondurable goods operations were able to find places for 4,400 additional workers, while 1,400 were able to get jobs at durable goods establishments. The metalworking machinery and equipment segment of nonelectrical machinery climbed by 1,500 and fabricated metal products gained 1,000; however, a drop in communication equipment brought electrical machinery down by 1,900 and furniture and fixtures lost 1,700. There were scattered hard good gains, including transportation equipment (1,700) and miscellaneous manufacturing (600).

Chemicals and allied products led the nondurable gainers with a 2,100 boost over the year, based on continuing strength in orders for domestic and defense material. Printing and publishing was 1,200 above last year and rubber and miscellaneous plastics products increased by 700.

THE AVERAGE WEEKLY PAYCHECK for Chicago area factory workers rose 1.1 percent, from $141.01 to $142.50 between mid-April and mid-May. The boost more than offset last month's slight decline, brought about by a temporary minor shrinkage in the average work week. For the State of Illinois the comparable May average was $140.62, and for production workers in the U.S. as a whole, the figure was $128.61.

Workers in stone-clay-glass products benefitted from a happy combination of hourly earnings gains and an increase in their work week to the tune of $10.49 extra in the weekly pay envelope. Gains in hours worked also were reflected in higher weekly earnings for furniture-fixtures, primary metals, electrical machinery, food, and petroleum products.

THE OUTLOOK FOR EMPLOYMENT by October follows expected seasonal patterns, with construction activities beginning the usual fall tapering off, and retail trade (department stores and mail order houses) starting to gird for the regular holiday shopping upsurge. Service industries, machinery (both electrical and nonelectrical), primary metals, and chemicals also anticipate seasonal increases, while normal autumn reductions are expected in printing and transportation services. Government payrolls, especially those of state and local agencies, should show some shrinkage as numerous temporary summer workers are released.

PERSONAL INCOME IN THE CHICAGO AREA, according to a recent release of the Commerce Department, ranked third in the Nation at $28.1 billion. The wealthiest area was New York ($50.2 billion) followed by Los Angeles-Long Beach ($28.8 billion). Next below Chicago were Philadelphia ($16.4 billion), Detroit ($15.8 billion), San Francisco-Oakland ($13.3 billion), and Boston ($13.2 billion).

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TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA (In Thousands)

Item	June 1969 1/	May 1969	April 1969	June 1968	Change to June 1969 from: May 1969	Change to June 1969 from: June 1968
• Civilian work force	3,363.8	3,322.2	3,293.5	3,321.2	+ 41.6	+ 42.6
• Unemployment	91.0	80.0	75.0	92.0	+ 11.0	- 1.0
A. Percent of civilian work force	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.8	xxx	xxx
• Civilian employment	3,271.3	3,232.5	3,215.8	3,215.2	+ 38.8	+ 56.1
A. Non-farm wage and salary workers	3,041.8	3,004.2	2,989.9	2,981.8	+ 37.6	+ 60.0
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	984.5	964.5	967.0	978.7	+ 20.0	+ 5.8
(a) Durable goods	629.1	620.9	616.9	627.7	+ 8.2	+ 1.4
Furniture & fixtures 25	22.9	22.8	22.0	24.6	+ 0.1	- 1.7
Primary metal industries 33	71.9	70.3	72.2	72.6	+ 1.6	- 0.7
Blast furnaces & rolling mills 331	37.0	36.0	36.4	36.6	+ 1.0	+ 0.4
Fabricated metal products 34	112.6	111.0	111.2	111.6	+ 1.6	+ 1.0
Fab. structural metal products 344	17.7	17.0	17.0	17.7	+ 0.7	0
Metal stampings 346	26.4	26.7	26.5	26.1	- 0.3	+ 0.3
Non-electrical machinery 35	131.2	129.8	128.7	128.6	+ 1.4	+ 2.6
Construction, mining, & materials handling machinery & equipment 353	25.4	24.9	24.8	24.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.7
Metalworking machinery & equipment 354	31.3	30.9	29.7	29.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.5
Electrical machinery, equip. & supp 36	161.3	159.2	155.5	163.2	+ 2.1	- 1.9
Radio & tele. sets, except comm 365	34.8	33.8	33.8	33.7	+ 1.0	+ 1.1
Communication equipment 366	50.5	49.6	49.4	51.7	+ 0.9	- 1.2
Transportation equipment 37	30.9	30.6	30.0	29.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.7
Motor vehicles & equipment 371	12.4	12.2	12.0	12.5	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Professional & scientific equipment 38	37.9	37.7	37.7	38.0	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries 39	32.0	31.5	31.5	31.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.6
All other durable goods 19,24,32	28.4	28.0	28.1	28.5	+ 0.4	- 0.1
(b) Nondurable goods	355.4	343.6	350.1	351.0	+ 11.8	+ 4.4
Food & kindred products 20	90.9	87.9	88.5	90.4	+ 3.0	+ 0.5
Apparel & other finished products 23	27.2	27.0	26.9	27.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Paper & allied products 26	33.3	32.9	33.4	33.7	+ 0.4	- 0.4
Printing & publishing 27	96.1	89.6	94.5	94.9	+ 6.5	+ 1.2
Commercial printing 275	40.6	34.6	39.1	40.5	+ 6.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals & allied products 28	56.4	55.5	55.7	54.3	+ 0.9	+ 2.1
Rubber & Misc. plastics products 30	32.3	31.9	32.2	31.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.7
All other nondurable goods 21,22,29,31	19.2	18.8	18.9	19.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.1
(2) Non-manufacturing	2,057.3	2,039.7	2,022.9	2,003.1	+ 17.6	+ 54.2
Mining & quarrying 10-14	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.2	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Contract construction 15-17	133.6	128.8	123.4	129.6	+ 4.8	+ 4.0
Transportation & trans. services 40-47	148.8	147.1	144.9	148.5	+ 1.7	+ 0.3
Railroads 400	43.6	42.9	42.7	46.0	+ 0.7	- 2.4
Motor freight trans. & warehousing 420	58.2	57.1	56.5	57.0	+ 1.1	+ 1.2
Communication & public utilities 48-49	65.7	64.5	64.4	53.0	+ 1.2	+ 12.7
Wholesale trade 50	228.4	225.0	224.8	219.3	+ 3.4	+ 9.1
Retail trade 52-59	448.5	445.6	441.6	439.3	+ 2.9	+ 9.2
Department stores 531	74.6	74.5	73.9	74.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Mail order houses 532	29.1	29.7	29.6	31.1	- 0.6	- 2.0
Finance, insurance, & real estate 60-67	179.6	177.6	177.3	174.9	+ 2.0	+ 4.7
Service & misc. industries 07,09,70-89,99	498.7	498.2	494.3	487.9	+ 0.5	+ 10.8
Hospitals 806	78.0	77.7	77.6	76.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.7
Educational services 82	60.9	64.1	64.0	61.2	- 3.2	- 0.3
Government 91-94	349.0	348.1	347.5	345.4	+ 0.9	+ 3.6
Federal government 91	80.2	79.8	80.2	78.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.6
State & local government 92-93	268.8	268.3	267.3	266.8	+ 0.5	+ 2.0
B. All other non-farm employment 2/	218.5	216.5	214.9	221.8	+ 2.0	- 3.3
C. Agricultural employment	11.0	11.8	11.0	11.6	- 0.8	- 0.6
Persons involved in labor-management disputes	1.5 a/	9.7	2.7	14.0	xxx	xxx

1/ Preliminary estimates.
2/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
a/ Includes persons in the following industries: Electrical machinery (900), Wholesale trade (300).

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS[1/] -- CHICAGO SMSA
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

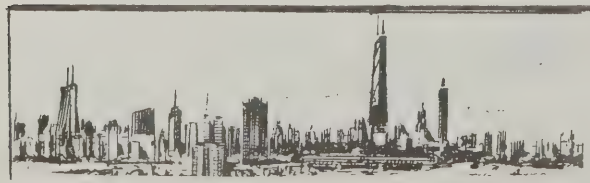
INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	May 1969	Apr. 1969	May 1968	May 1969	Apr. 1969	May 1968	May 1969	Apr. 1969	May 1968
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	$142.50	$141.01a/	$133.59	41.2	40.9a/	40.9	$3.46	$3.45	$3.26
Lumber & Wood Prods.	108.34	108.93	108.77	38.2	39.1	41.2	2.84	2.79	2.64
Furniture & Fixtures	138.29	130.12	129.81	41.9	40.6	42.2	3.30	3.21	3.08
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	144.09	133.60	128.64	42.5	41.4	41.4	3.39	3.23	3.11
Primary Metal Indus.	162.86	160.82a/	150.59	42.6	42.1a/	42.2	3.83	3.82	3.57
Fabricated Metal Prods.	157.05	156.14a/	152.16	43.2	43.1a/	43.6	3.64	3.62a/	3.49
Non-Electrical Machinery	158.44	157.16a/	149.35	42.5	42.3	42.1	3.73	3.72	3.55
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	128.33	124.55a/	112.22	40.3	39.5	38.6	3.19	3.15	2.91
Transportation Equip.	162.24	164.19	143.12	42.4	42.9	40.6	3.83	3.83	3.53
Pro. & Scientific Inst.	134.88	136.04	131.62	41.5	41.5	42.0	3.25	3.28	3.13
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	116.60	114.65	108.03	40.6	40.3	40.2	2.87	2.85	2.68
Food & Kindred Prods.	137.49	134.22a/	131.81	41.0	40.5a/	41.5	3.35	3.32a/	3.17
Textile Mill Prods.	101.64	103.98	98.39	43.4	44.8	41.7	2.34	2.32	2.36
Apparel Prods.	94.84	92.97a/	86.96	37.9	37.8a/	38.2	2.50	2.46a/	2.28
Paper & Allied Prods.	124.73	125.96	122.14	41.7	41.9	42.5	2.99	3.01	2.88
Printing & Publishing	149.15	149.51	143.56	37.1	37.3	37.4	4.02	4.01	3.83
Chemical & Allied Prods.	150.90	151.43a/	144.44	41.0	41.2a/	41.1	3.68	3.67	3.51
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	165.49	159.02	156.84	43.4	41.9	43.8	3.82	3.80	3.58
Rubber Prods.	121.39	123.60	121.90	41.1	41.3	41.6	2.95	2.99	2.93
Leather & Leather Prods.	125.12	127.29	123.10	39.9	39.0	41.9	3.14	3.26	2.94
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	239.62	237.81a/	207.20	41.7	41.1a/	39.6	5.75	5.78a/	5.24
Communication & Pub. Util.	158.62	157.52	135.18	41.4	41.3	34.7	3.83	3.81	3.90
Wholesale Trade	156.96	152.19a/	142.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade 3/	92.04	89.49a/	87.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	85.48	76.76	82.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	87.62	84.20	76.55	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Data for manufacturing industries cover only production and related workers; for all other industries, data relate to nonsupervisory employees. 1/ Represents gross amounts before deductions for income tax, social security, etc. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance industries included in Manufacturing Totals. 3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places. a/ Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY[1/] -- CHICAGO SMSA
May 1969

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	19-39	964.5	4.8	4.1	4.7	2.9	0.4
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	7.8	6.5	6.3	7.2	5.9	0.4
Furniture & Fixtures	25	22.8	5.0	4.2	5.7	4.2	0.4
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	20.1	7.4	6.8	7.6	6.0	a/
Primary Metal Indus.	33	70.3	4.2	3.8	4.4	2.2	0.1
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	111.0	4.6	4.1	4.5	2.8	0.5
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	129.8	3.7	3.3	3.9	2.6	0.2
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	36	159.2	5.3	4.6	5.1	2.9	0.4
Transportation Equip.	37	30.6	6.4	6.0	5.6	2.8	1.6
Pro. & Scientific Inst.	38	37.7	3.9	3.4	4.0	1.9	0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	31.5	6.7	6.1	5.4	4.1	0.1
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	87.9	4.6	3.4	3.9	2.1	1.0
Textile Mill Prods.	22	2.7	5.2	4.3	4.7	3.9	0.6
Apparel Prods.	23	27.0	7.9	5.6	5.7	3.8	0.5
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	32.9	6.9	6.0	7.6	5.5	0.3
Printing & Publishing	27	89.6	3.5	2.7	3.2	2.2	0.5
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	55.5	4.3	2.9	4.6	2.5	0.4
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	7.7	4.0	3.7	3.7	2.0	a/
Rubber Prods.	30	31.9	6.1	5.5	7.6	5.4	0.4
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	8.1	3.1	2.5	4.6	2.5	0.2
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		1,992.1	3.8	3.4	3.7	2.6	0.4
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	4.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0
Contract Construction	15-17	128.8	8.6	7.3	2.9	1.1	1.6
Transportation 3/	41-47	104.2	3.1	2.6	2.3	1.3	0.7
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	64.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	0.9	a/
Wholesale Trade	50	225.0	3.9	3.1	3.4	1.9	0.6
Retail Trade	52-59	445.6	4.4	4.0	5.3	3.5	0.6
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	177.6	3.1	2.5	3.2	2.6	0.1
Service & Misc. Ind.	70-89	493.4	4.5	4.2	4.2	3.2	0.3
Government	91-94	348.1	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.6	0.1

NOTE: Data in table include all employees reported, whether production, supervisory, office, or other.
1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total. 3/ Excludes interstate railroads. a/ Less than .05 per 100 workers.



The Chicago Area Trends report is published on or about the first day of every month. Additional copies or further information may be obtained by writing to the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago Labor Market Analysis Unit, 14th floor, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois 60605; or by calling HA 7-9568.

THE OPPORTUNITY LINE
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
321 SOUTH STATE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604
WE 9-1900

To Our Employer Friends:

Do you believe the old wives' tale that a man must be experienced before he can become an asset to your organization?

Isn't it just as wise to mold a trainee to your own methods and be sure?

The answer is simple -- a new 1969 concept of industry is to hire a trainee and train him yourself. He will learn to do exactly what you require..... and grow with your business.

For instance, if the lack of experienced keypunch operators is affecting your production, THE OPPORTUNITY LINE has a possible solution for you. Many viewers of this "Emmy Award" TV show are recent graduates of keypunch courses. They are ready to work for you. Why not turn their lack of actual business experience to your advantage by giving them the benefit of your experience?

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These and many other types of trainees - professional, factory, clerical - are available to you through THE OPPORTUNITY LINE. Call WE 9-1900 and place your order for a trainee --- you may be glad you did. Because..... among the viewers who watch the program Saturdays at 1:00 P.M. on WBBM-TV Channel 2, there may be just the person you are looking for.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Igolka

FRANK IGOLKA, Chief
Chicago Area Operations

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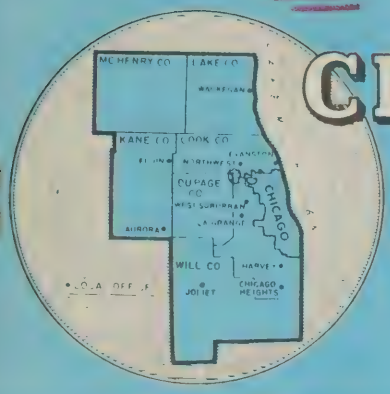
MANPOWER TRENDS



CHICAGO AREA

VOL. XXIV NO. IX
SEPTEMBER 1969

STATE OF ILLINOIS
RICHARD B. OGILVIE
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS
FRANK IGOLKA, Chief

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
LOCAL · STATE · NATIONAL

VACATIONING SCHOLARS VIE FOR SUMMER JOBS

The summertime expansion of the work force in the Chicago area was extended between mid-June and July 15 as students and graduates by the thousands poured into the labor market in search of summer jobs. Although several thousand were successful in their quests, the bulk were less fortunate and this lifted the unemployed total for the six county area at mid-July to 114,000, considerably above the previous month's figure of 90,000. However, employment also managed to rise--by 6,000--over the 30-day period in line with the upward pattern of the preceding two years (prior to 1967, the employment trend from June to July was usually downward). The job gain was mostly confined to a few nonmanufacturing fields such as service, communications, and wholesale trade. Moderate sized drops in government, retail trade, and fabricated metals were attributable in the main to short-run seasonal factors and curtailments due to retooling for production of new models.

THE JOBLESS RANKS CLIMBED by 24,000 from June to July, to reach a total of 114,000 as of mid-July. The surge largely reflected the impact of summertime jobseekers who were unsuccessful in their search for work. An analysis of employment applications filed with the Chicago offices of the Illinois State Employment Service in recent months indicates that, as the end of the school year approached, the proportion of jobseekers under 22 years of age increased from around 35 percent or below in the winter months to 51 percent in May and up to 59 percent in June. The percentage of female applicants showed less fluctuation (generally remaining around one-third of all applicants) but reports indicate that working wives are becoming more numerous as the cost of living increases. Federal surveys show that in the United States as a whole women jobseekers are up 15 to 20 percent from a year ago. Recent gains have been noted in the number of women seeking part-time work and many housewives who apply for work cite the need to keep up with rising prices and the desire for a higher living standard.

In comparison to the July 1968 level, unemployment decreased by 7,000 while civilian employment increased by 53,200 (not including the return to work of labor-management disputants), an indication that successful jobseekers substantially exceeded the ones that were unable to find work.

With the reopening of school for the fall term, most of the student group will resume their education, and unemployment should recede to the pre-summer level or lower.

BETWEEN JUNE AND JULY, NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT HELD PRACTICALLY STABLE, as gains of 6,700 in nonmanufacturing industries were nearly erased by reductions of 6,100 in manufacturing.

Manufacturing, which in June attained its highest level since December 1966, slipped back by 6,100 as of mid-July. Nondurable goods registered a 2,000 rise but this was eclipsed by a decline of 8,100 durable goods jobs. Fabricated metal products dropped 4,500, largely due to a 3,000 slippage in metal stampings as auto output slowed in preparation for the annual model changeover. Electrical machinery and equipment experienced drops in both the radio-TV and the communication equipment segments, ending the 30-day interval almost 2,000 below last month, although still well above the year's low point reached last April when the employment level was affected by a labor-management dispute.

(continued on page 2)

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
SEP 26 1969
LIBRARY

THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

162-L

VACATIONING SCHOLARS VIE FOR SUMMER JOBS *(continued from pg. 1)*

Other durable goods operations posting declines during the month included miscellaneous manufacturing industries (900); non-electrical machinery (600); and furniture and fixtures (500). The few hard-good gainers included transportation equipment (500) and professional and scientific instruments (500).

LATEST
LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION
CHICAGO - GROUP B
AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

Printing and publishing and chemicals, with gains of 2,800 and 1,100 respectively, were the only risers among the soft goods industries, but their increases were enough to overshadow moderate losses elsewhere and chalk up a net rise of 2,000. The printing spurt was apparently due to the need for increased production to make up for the curtailment caused by the May labor-management dispute, and chemicals were helped by demand for pharmaceuticals and cosmetics.

The non-manufacturing gain of 6,700 was the smallest 30-day increase posted since last February and was also smaller than for the June-July interval last year and in 1967. Nevertheless the direction has been steadily upward (except for seasonal variations) and July marked the 94th consecutive month that the current non-manufacturing employment has surpassed the level of the same month in the previous year. The leading gainer between June and July was service and miscellaneous industries with 4,300, as the addition of temporary summer workers swelled job rosters, especially in charitable and other nonprofit organizations. Contract construction, with a 30-day gain of 3,300, was off in comparison with last year's 30-day rise of 4,500 and 4,200 in 1967. As temporary student jobseekers became available for summer employment, finance-insurance-real estate upped their employment by 2,400.

Communications and public utilities and wholesale trade each contributed increases of 1,500; however, summer doldrums slowed down retail trade activities to the tune of a 3,200 drop. The minus side of the July employment ledger also included state and local government (3,300) and educational services (2,000).

THE 12-MONTH INTERVAL SINCE JULY 1968 witnessed an advance of 67,300 in non-farm wage and salary employment, of which over 90 percent (61,000) was amassed by non-manufacturing industries. Service and miscellaneous industries sparked the rise with a substantial 14,200 expansion in business services, including: suppliers of temporary help (4,200); hospitals (2,900); other medical services (2,100); and other business services (1,700).

Communications and public utilities followed with almost 12,000 more employees than last year; however, the gain represented the workers who returned to work following settlement of a large scale labor-management dispute in progress a year ago. Continuing vigor of personal income levels was reflected in the addition of over 11,000 to the number of persons employed in retail establishments (restaurants, department stores, etc.); however, mail order houses were a bit off the pace, possibly due to a changing distribution pattern. Other employment rises over the 12-month span occurred in wholesale trade activities (7,800), contract construction rosters (5,300), finance-insurance-real estate (5,300), and state and local government (4,300), while Federal job rosters held generally steady.

MANUFACTURING PAYROLLS in the Chicago area as of mid-June reached a new high in average weekly earnings of $144.56, a gain of $2.15 over 30 days earlier. For the State of Illinois the comparable June average was $141.57 and for production workers in the U.S. as a whole, the figure was $129.65

Seasonal doldrums showed up in fewer working hours for workers in textiles, apparel, leather products, and furniture. However, a combination of wage increases and added hours for commercial printers, a spurt in hours worked in motor vehicle production, and moderate advances in both hours worked and hourly earnings by primary metals, professional and scientific equipment, and food products more than overcame the shrinkages.

THE FALL OUTLOOK FOR EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHICAGO AREA, based on a survey conducted by the Illinois State Employment Service of hiring plans at representative establishments, is cautiously optimistic. As autumn manufacturing schedules and preparations for the yuletide season get underway, it is estimated that local employers will be seeking an additional 30,000 workers by November. These expectations are somewhat below the comparable periods of recent years. Although it is not clear at this time as to whether these reduced goals are attributable to business factors or to the overall tight labor situation in the Chicago area, there are no discernible signs of any easing in the demand for workers in most occupations. This demand, coupled with the dwindling supply of experienced and qualified workers, will present some problems in recruiting workers in many instances.

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TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA (In Thousands)

Item	July 1969 1/	June 1969	May 1969	July 1968	Change to July 1969 from: June 1969	Change to July 1969 from: July 1968
1. Civilian work force	3,401.4	3,372.1	3,322.2	3,355.2	+ 29.3	+ 46.2
2. Unemployment	114.0	90.0	80.0	121.0	+ 24.0	- 7.0
A. Percent of civilian work force	3.4	2.7	2.4	3.6	xxx	xxx
3. Civilian employment	3,286.6	3,280.6	3,232.5	3,221.8	+ 6.0	+ 64.8
A. Non-farm wage and salary workers	3,051.5	3,050.9	3,004.2	2,984.2	+ 0.6	+ 67.3
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	978.3	984.4	964.5	972.0	- 6.1	+ 6.3
(a) Durable goods	621.6	629.7	620.9	622.4	- 8.1	- 0.8
Furniture & fixtures 25	22.2	22.7	22.8	24.3	- 0.5	- 2.1
Primary metal industries 33	71.3	71.6	70.3	72.6	- 0.3	- 1.3
Blast furnaces & rolling mills 331	36.9	36.7	36.0	37.1	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Fabricated metal products 34	108.4	112.9	111.0	110.3	- 4.5	- 1.9
Fab. structural metal products 344	17.6	17.6	17.0	17.6	0	0
Metal stampings 346	23.5	26.5	26.7	25.4	- 3.0	- 1.9
Non-electrical machinery 35	130.4	131.0	129.8	128.0	- 0.6	+ 2.4
Construction, mining, & materials handling machinery & equipment 353	25.5	25.3	24.9	24.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Metalworking machinery & equipment 354	31.0	31.5	30.9	29.2	- 0.5	+ 1.8
Electrical machinery, equip. & supp 36	160.1	162.0	159.2	161.1	- 1.9	- 1.0
Radio & tele. sets, except comm 365	33.5	34.7	33.8	33.1	- 1.2	+ 0.4
Communication equipment 366	50.5	51.5	49.6	51.4	- 1.0	- 0.9
Transportation equipment 37	31.4	30.9	30.6	28.8	+ 0.5	+ 2.6
Motor vehicles & equipment 371	12.5	12.4	12.2	12.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Professional & scientific equipment 38	38.3	37.8	37.7	38.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries 39	31.0	31.9	31.5	30.9	- 0.9	+ 0.1
All other durable goods 19,24,32	28.5	28.9	28.0	28.4	- 0.4	+ 0.1
(b) Nondurable goods	356.7	354.7	343.6	349.6	+ 2.0	+ 7.1
Food & kindred products 20	90.6	90.9	87.9	89.5	- 0.3	+ 1.1
Apparel & other finished products 23	26.7	27.3	27.0	26.1	- 0.6	+ 0.6
Paper & allied products 26	32.8	33.2	32.9	33.3	- 0.4	- 0.5
Printing & publishing 27	97.9	95.1	89.6	95.0	+ 2.8	+ 2.9
Commercial printing 275	40.0	40.1	34.6	40.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
Chemicals & allied products 28	57.6	56.5	55.5	55.1	+ 1.1	+ 2.5
Rubber & Misc. plastics products 30	32.0	32.4	31.9	31.7	- 0.4	+ 0.3
All other nondurable goods 21,22,29,31	19.1	19.3	18.8	18.9	- 0.2	+ 0.2
(2) Non-manufacturing	2,073.2	2,066.5	2,039.7	2,012.2	+ 6.7	+ 61.0
Mining & quarrying 10-14	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.3	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Contract construction 15-17	139.4	136.1	128.8	134.1	+ 3.3	+ 5.3
Transportation & trans. services 40-47	149.1	148.9	147.1	148.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Railroads 400	43.9	43.8	42.9	46.2	+ 0.1	- 2.3
Motor freight trans. & warehousing 420	57.5	58.0	57.1	56.7	- 0.5	+ 0.8
Communication & public utilities 48-49	67.5	66.0	64.5	55.6	+ 1.5	+ 11.9
Wholesale trade 50	228.8	227.3	225.0	221.0	+ 1.5	+ 7.8
Retail trade 52-59	446.8	450.0	445.6	435.2	- 3.2	+ 11.6
Department stores 531	73.6	74.7	74.5	73.0	- 1.1	+ 0.6
Mail order houses 532	30.1	30.8	29.7	30.3	- 0.7	- 0.2
Finance, insurance, & real estate 60-67	182.5	180.1	177.6	177.2	+ 2.4	+ 5.3
Service & misc. industries 07,09,70-89,99	505.2	500.9	498.2	491.0	+ 4.3	+ 14.2
Hospitals 806	79.8	78.3	77.7	76.9	+ 1.5	+ 2.9
Educational services 82	59.2	61.2	64.1	59.2	- 2.0	0
Government 91-94	348.8	352.2	348.1	344.3	- 3.4	+ 4.5
Federal government 91	80.4	80.5	79.8	80.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
State & local government 92-93	268.4	271.7	268.3	264.1	- 3.3	+ 4.3
B. All other non-farm employment 2/	222.0	218.7	216.5	225.2	+ 3.3	- 3.2
C. Agricultural employment	13.1	11.0	11.8	12.4	+ 2.1	+ 0.7
4. Persons involved in labor-management disputes	0.8 a/	1.5	9.7	12.4	xxx	xxx

1/ Preliminary estimates.
2/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
a/ Includes persons in the following industries: Non-electrical machinery (400).

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS[1] — CHICAGO SMSA
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June 1969	May 1969	June 1968	June 1969	May 1969	June 1968	June 1969	May 1969	June 1968
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	$144.56	$142.41a/	$135.10	41.4	41.2	41.3	$3.49	$3.46	$3.27
Lumber & Wood Prods.	113.80	108.34	105.14	38.1	38.2	39.9	2.99	2.84	2.64
Furniture & Fixtures	135.81	138.29	131.40	41.4	41.9	42.6	3.28	3.30	3.08
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	140.78	140.92a/	131.61	42.5	42.5	41.9	3.32	3.31a/	3.14
Primary Metal Indus.	164.45	162.86	151.86	42.8	42.6	42.3	3.84	3.83	3.59
Fabricated Metal Prods.	157.92	157.07a/	150.69	43.4	43.2	43.2	3.64	3.64	3.49
Non-Electrical Machinery	158.85	158.39a/	150.28	42.4	42.4a/	42.3	3.74	3.73	3.56
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	128.15	127.77a/	114.93	40.2	40.1a/	39.3	3.18	3.18a/	2.92
Transportation Equip.	167.82	162.24	151.78	43.4	42.4	42.3	3.87	3.83	3.59
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	138.05	134.88	128.87	42.1	41.5	42.3	3.28	3.25	3.04
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	118.45	116.60	109.30	41.1	40.6	40.6	2.88	2.87	2.69
Food & Kindred Prods.	140.29	137.57a/	133.91	41.7	41.0	42.2	3.37	3.35	3.17
Textile Mill Prods.	99.45	101.64	106.82	42.5	43.4	44.8	2.34	2.34	2.38
Apparel Prods.	93.59	94.79a/	90.20	36.4	37.8a/	38.0	2.57	2.51a/	2.37
Paper & Allied Prods.	126.54	124.73	121.29	41.7	41.7	42.4	3.03	2.99	2.86
Printing & Publishing	158.82	149.15	147.53	37.9	37.1	38.5	4.19	4.02	3.83
Chemical & Allied Prods.	155.02	150.90	143.33	41.8	41.0	40.8	3.71	3.68	3.51
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	168.20	165.49	157.22	43.5	43.4	44.2	3.86	3.82	3.55
Rubber Prods.	124.86	122.12a/	123.51	41.9	41.1	41.8	2.98	2.97a/	2.95
Leather & Leather Prods.	130.44	131.77a/	126.52	40.8	41.1a/	42.3	3.20	3.21a/	2.99
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	254.71	239.62	215.76	42.2	41.7	40.2	6.03	5.75	5.37
Communication & Pub. Util.	159.58	159.17a/	132.72	41.4	41.6a/	37.2	3.85	3.83	3.56
Wholesale Trade	158.14	157.01a/	143.83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade 3/	93.16	92.10a/	89.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	84.86	85.48	82.48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	87.91	87.62	79.56	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Data for manufacturing industries cover only production and related workers; for all other industries, data relate to nonsupervisory employees. 1/ Represents gross amounts before deductions for income tax, social security, etc. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance industries included in Manufacturing Totals. 3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places. a/ Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY[1] -- CHICAGO SMSA
June 1969

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	19-39	984.4	6.8	6.0	4.5	2.9	0.4
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	8.0	9.5	9.4	6.7	6.1	0.1
Furniture & Fixtures	25	22.7	7.6	6.9	4.7	3.3	0.3
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	20.8	11.8	11.4	7.0	5.3	0.1
Primary Metal Indus.	33	71.6	6.9	6.4	4.5	2.2	0.2
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	112.9	6.4	5.8	4.5	2.7	0.4
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	131.0	5.5	4.9	3.8	2.4	0.4
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	36	162.0	7.1	6.2	4.8	3.0	0.2
Transportation Equip.	37	30.9	6.7	6.3	5.0	2.6	1.1
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	38	37.8	6.0	5.3	4.4	2.6	0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	31.9	6.8	6.2	4.8	3.4	0.3
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	90.9	4.9	4.3	3.2	1.9	0.4
Textile Mill Prods.	22	2.8	9.3	7.7	5.2	4.6	0.1
Apparel Prods.	23	27.3	6.2	5.9	4.8	3.7	0.3
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	33.2	11.2	10.4	8.4	5.6	0.1
Printing & Publishing	27	95.1	5.3	4.3	3.0	2.2	0.3
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	56.5	8.6	7.0	5.0	2.7	0.9
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	8.0	7.9	7.2	2.3	1.2	0.1
Rubber Prods.	30	32.4	11.1	9.8	7.8	5.7	0.3
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	8.2	4.0	3.2	4.0	2.8	0.2
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		2,017.8	5.8	5.2	3.7	2.6	0.3
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	5.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-
Contract Construction	15-17	136.1	5.0	4.3	3.4	1.7	1.6
Transportation 3/	41-47	105.1	5.2	4.9	2.2	1.6	0.2
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	66.0	5.0	4.3	2.5	1.2	a/
Wholesale Trade	50	227.3	4.9	4.6	3.3	2.3	0.1
Retail Trade	52-59	450.0	6.0	4.6	4.8	3.3	0.4
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	180.1	6.8	6.4	3.3	2.5	0.1
Service & Misc. Ind.	70-89	496.1	7.0	6.4	5.0	3.6	0.5
Government	91-94	352.1	3.9	3.6	2.8	1.9	0.3

NOTE: Data in table include all employees reported, whether production, supervisory, office, or other. 1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total. 3/ Excludes interstate railroads. a/ Less than .05 per 100 workers.

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OPPORTUNITY LINE
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
321 SOUTH STATE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604
TELEPHONE: WE 9-1900

To Our Employer Friends:

In the search for capable workers in today's fiercely competitive labor market, there is one source of potentially valuable employees often overlooked. This is the great reservoir of handicapped persons who, despite their impairments, usually can produce first-rate results on the job. Time after time, it has been demonstrated that the properly trained, suitably placed handicapped worker can bring many a production plus to his employer. The rate of absenteeism, tardiness and on-the-job accidents is, in most instances, consistently below that of the average worker.

Certain disabilities can be helpful in some types of work. If this surprises you, consider the so-called 'handicapped' individual for a moment. For instance, a deaf or deaf-mute file clerk is usually better than average at his job because he is not distracted by plant noise. The blind person almost always has a highly developed sense of touch and finger dexterity which can be invaluable on a small-parts assembly line or other jobs requiring a delicate touch. And these are only two of the many types of handicapped workers who might fit into your production picture.

THE OPPORTUNITY LINE has many handicapped jobseekers among its audience. Every Saturday at 1:00 P.M., they tune in Channel 2 to watch - or listen - for openings for which they might be qualified. You as an employer can capitalize on the skills and talents of these handicapped workers. How? Simply reach for the telephone and dial WE 9-1900, the special OPPORTUNITY LINE number which makes it easy for you to place job orders. WE 9-1900 is your direct connection with THE OPPORTUNITY LINE Unit of the Illinois State Employment Service. When you give the interviewer the details of your job openings, just add: "I am interested in hiring handicapped workers". You just might be pleasantly surprised at the results of your call.

Remember: Handicaps Can Be a Help - - - to you as an employer, in profits; to you as a person, in the satisfaction gained by doing something just a little bit more for someone who is just a little bit less.

Call THE OPPORTUNITY LINE - WE 9-1900 - NOW!

Sincerely yours,

Frank Igolka

FRANK IGOLKA, Chief
Chicago Area Operations

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MANPOWER TRENDS

CHICAGO AREA

VOL. XXIV, NO. X
OCTOBER 1969

STATE OF ILLINOIS
RICHARD B. OGILVIE
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS

FRANK IGOLKA, Chief

LOCAL EMPLOYMENT PICTURE SHOWS LITTLE SIGN OF BUSINESS SLOWDOWN

Little evidence of any appreciable business slowdown in the Chicago area is being seen in the employment sector. Some shrinkage occurred in the number of jobless between mid-July and mid-August, but this represented summer jobseekers leaving the labor market after an unsuccessful look for summer work, plus the approach of the fall school term. Employment gains reached 10,000 and were rather evenly divided between manufacturing and nonfactory groups. Although further signs of anti-inflationary activities are appearing, the local outlook for employment during the next few months is regarded as favorable and will be bolstered by the customary flurry of activity in retail trade and other nonmanufacturing fields.

FOR THE 30-DAY PERIOD LEADING UP TO MID-AUGUST, nonmanufacturing employment gains totalled 5,500, slightly higher than the 4,600 advance in manufacturing, despite some summer leveling off of retail trade, constriction of housing starts because of the tightness of mortgage money, and seasonal hiring slowdowns in service and related industries. Auto and appliance makers were beginning to buy steel in quantity again following their usual shutdowns for model changeovers, furnishing a basis for durable goods hikes aggregating 3,200. The nondurable goods industries more-or-less marked time for the month, managing to scrape together a nominal overall rise of 1,400 workers.

On the strength of the fall appliance upturn and the beginning of the 1970 auto model production, metal stampings added 1,500 employees, primary metals 700, and electrical machinery 500. Almost all segments of the nonelectrical machinery industry posted slight dips, resulting in a 30-day decline of 900. Beginning to gear up in anticipation of holiday demand, miscellaneous manufacturing industries (including the production of toys, jewelry, silverware, and musical instruments) upped payrolls by 900.

Employment gains among nondurable goods operations were moderate, and scattered through most of the industry spectrum. Foods and printing each advanced by 500 as canning and catalog activities swelled. There were minor losses in rubber and miscellaneous plastics products and apparel.

Most of the nonmanufacturing industries came up with moderate gains, in accordance with seasonal expectations for this time of the year. State and local government payrolls advanced 2,600 in anticipation of school resumption, construction gained 1,600, and communications and public utilities went up by 700.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN THE 12-MONTH period ending in mid-August 1969 showed a few scattered declines which were greatly overshadowed by gains in about three-fourths of all manufacturing and nonmanufacturing fields and resulted in a net boost totalling over 78,000 more jobs. Among the influencing factors have been the continuing population growth of the six-county area, the steady family income gains being posted, the additional numbers of housewives returning to work (either full or part-time), increasing numbers of persons employed on more than one job, and teenagers working part-time.

The yearly gains showed up most impressively in the nonmanufacturing industries--with an aggregate increase of over 67,000 jobs since last August. Leading the climb, with a 13,400 gain, was the communication segment, but the additions here were more in the nature of a recovery of employees on strike during 1968. Service and miscellaneous industries added 13,300 new jobholders as evidence of continuing steady progress, and state and local government was able to add 9,800 as local sources indicated considerable easing of past teacher shortages. Retail and wholesale trade ended up the

(continued on page 2)

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LOCAL EMPLOYMENT PICTURE SHOWS LITTLE SIGN OF BUSINESS SLOWDOWN (cont'd. from pg. 1)

12-month interval 10,600 and 7,700 higher, respectively. In transportation and transportation services--gains in air transport and motor freight eclipsed a railroad employment shrinkage, resulting in a net gain for the industry of 1,200.

Both durable goods (up 5,800) and nondurables (up 5,400) contributed to manufacturing rises over the year. Scattered hard goods losses occurred in furniture and fixtures (2,000); electrical machinery (1,500); professional and scientific instruments (200) but were outweighed by advances in primary metals (3,200); nonelectrical machinery (2,300); transportation equipment (2,200); and fabricated metal products (1,100).

Except for minor shrinkages in apparel and rubber and miscellaneous products--soft goods generally emerged in the black. The leading gainers were chemicals (2,500) and foods and allied products (2,000).

the work week was shortened and average hourly earnings dipped slightly. Decreases in hours worked since last month took place mainly in durable goods operations, while nondurables edged upward fractionally in average hourly earnings and average weekly hours.

A recent release of the Bureau of Labor Statistics revealed that annual average pay increases for three broad categories of plant and office clerical jobs in private industry in the Chicago metropolitan area reached record highs between April 1968 and April 1969. The report indicated that weekly salaries paid office clerical workers rose 6.5 percent while pay rates for unskilled plant workers were up 7 percent over the year and for skilled maintenance workers 6.5 percent. It was also stated, however, that these pay gains were offset by a 4.9 percent rise in consumer prices during the same period.

LATEST LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION: CHICAGO - GROUP B - AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED RECEDED in the six-county Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical area from 114,000 as of July 15 to 89,000 in mid-August. The decrease of 25,000 stemmed chiefly from the withdrawal of summertime jobseekers from the labor market following an unsuccessful search for summer work. With some of the unemployed leaving the work force, coupled with the rise in employment, the ratio of unemployment to civilian work force contracted to 2.6 percent and further added to the tightness of the area's labor supply. Although the August 15 estimate of 89,000 unemployed was equal to that of one year earlier, the growth of the overall work force by 64,000 in the same span trimmed the unemployment rate from 2.7 to 2.6 percent over the 12-month interval.

MID-JULY AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS of Chicago area factory workers were lower than 30 days before, and average hourly earnings remained steady. Manufacturing paychecks, on the average, shrank from $144.88 in mid-June to $143.05 in mid-July. (For Illinois as a whole, average weekly manufacturing earnings were $140.77, and were $129.20 for production workers for the U.S. as a whole.) The biggest reduction in Chicago area paychecks took place in fabricated metal products and contract construction. In both of these industries,

Over the past 9 years, office clerical salaries have advanced 33.5 percent. Wage levels rose 37.2 percent for unskilled plant jobs and 35.7 percent for skilled maintenance trades.*

PROSPECTS FOR EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHICAGO AREA during the coming months, based on reports received by the Illinois State Employment Service from representative firms, presage a continuance of the upward trend during the fourth quarter, although at a slower rate. Some sectors of the economy, however, will be strengthened by the usual banner holiday season--particularly retail trade operations, including department stores and mail order houses. Additional heavy amounts of extra help will be required by the Post Office to handle the Christmas mailing rush. Altogether, area employers expect to add in the neighborhood of 40,000 workers by December, over 90 percent in nonmanufacturing activities. Manufacturers estimates of employment needs by the end of the year have been considerably deflated; however, this may be the reflection of a ''wait and see'' attitude. The usual cold weather slow-ups are expected to make their initial appearances in construction and service industries and in the finance-insurance-real estate group.

****

*Wage and salary gains reported for the Chicago metropolitan area since April 1960 are summarized in the following table:

Occupational Group	Percent Increase (Reference month: April)								
	1968 to 1969	1967 to 1968	1966 to 1967	1965 to 1966	1964 to 1965	1963 to 1964	1962 to 1963	1961 to 1962	1960 to 1961
Office Clerical	6.5	4.8	4.7	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	3.2	2.3
Skilled Maintenance	6.5	5.9	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.4	2.1	3.5	3.6
Unskilled Plant (men)	7.0	6.0	3.8	3.7	2.8	2.7	3.8	2.5	3.7

TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA (In Thousands)

Item	August 1969 1/	July 1969	June 1969	August 1968	Change to August 1969 from: July 1969	Change to August 1969 from: August 1968
1. Civilian work force	3,393.1	3,407.2	3,372.1	3,327.7	- 14.1	+ 65.4
2. Unemployment	89.0	114.0	90.0	89.0	- 25.0	0
A. Percent of civilian work force	2.6	3.3	2.7	2.7	xxx	xxx
3. Civilian employment	3,302.4	3,292.4	3,280.6	3,224.3	+ 10.0	+ 78.1
A. Non-farm wage and salary workers	3,067.3	3,057.2	3,050.9	2,989.0	+ 10.1	+ 78.3
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	984.7	980.1	984.4	973.5	+ 4.6	+ 11.2
(a) Durable goods	627.8	624.6	629.7	622.0	+ 3.2	+ 5.8
Furniture & fixtures 25	22.7	22.2	22.7	24.7	+ 0.5	- 2.0
Primary metal industries 33	73.7	73.0	71.6	70.5	+ 0.7	+ 3.2
Blast furnaces & rolling mills 331	37.6	37.8	36.7	35.4	- 0.2	+ 2.2
Fabricated metal products 34	111.6	110.2	112.9	110.5	+ 1.4	+ 1.1
Fab. structural metal products 344	17.3	17.4	17.6	17.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Metal stampings 346	26.7	25.2	26.5	25.4	+ 1.5	+ 1.3
Non-electrical machinery 35	128.8	129.7	131.0	126.5	- 0.9	+ 2.3
Construction, mining, & materials handling machinery & equipment 353	25.2	25.4	25.3	24.6	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Metalworking machinery & equipment 354	30.6	30.7	31.5	28.5	- 0.1	+ 2.1
Electrical machinery, equip. & supp 36	162.6	162.1	162.0	164.1	+ 0.5	- 1.5
Radio & tele. sets, except comm 365	33.7	33.5	34.7	34.9	+ 0.2	- 1.2
Communication equipment 366	52.5	52.4	51.5	51.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Transportation equipment 37	29.9	30.3	30.9	27.7	- 0.4	+ 2.2
Motor vehicles & equipment 371	11.5	12.0	12.4	10.9	- 0.5	+ 0.6
Professional & scientific equipment 38	37.8	37.3	37.8	38.0	+ 0.5	- 0.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries 39	32.1	31.2	31.9	31.8	+ 0.9	+ 0.3
All other durable goods 19,24,32	28.6	28.6	28.9	28.2	0	+ 0.4
(b) Nondurable goods	356.9	355.5	354.7	351.5	+ 1.4	+ 5.4
Food & kindred products 20	90.8	90.3	90.9	88.8	+ 0.5	+ 2.0
Apparel & other finished products 23	26.5	26.6	27.3	26.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Paper & allied products 26	33.5	33.1	33.2	33.5	+ 0.4	0
Printing & publishing 27	96.9	96.4	95.1	95.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.6
Commercial printing 275	40.6	40.1	40.1	40.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.5
Chemicals & allied products 28	58.0	57.9	56.5	55.5	+ 0.1	+ 2.5
Rubber & Misc. plastics products 30	31.7	31.9	32.4	32.2	- 0.2	- 0.5
All other nondurable goods 21,22,29,31	19.5	19.3	19.3	19.5	+ 0.2	0
(2) Non-manufacturing	2,082.6	2,077.1	2,066.5	2,015.5	+ 5.5	+ 67.1
Mining & quarrying 10-14	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.4	0	- 0.3
Contract construction 15-17	140.2	138.6	136.1	135.5	+ 1.6	+ 4.7
Transportation & trans. services 40-47	148.9	148.4	148.9	147.7	+ 0.5	+ 1.2
Railroads 400	43.0	43.3	43.8	44.8	- 0.3	- 1.8
Motor freight trans. & warehousing 420	58.0	57.7	58.0	57.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Communication & public utilities 48-49	68.8	68.1	66.0	55.4	+ 0.7	+ 13.4
Wholesale trade 50	229.4	229.4	227.3	221.7	0	+ 7.7
Retail trade 52-59	446.4	446.5	450.0	435.8	- 0.1	+ 10.6
Department stores 531	72.8	73.1	74.7	72.8	- 0.3	0
Mail order houses 532	30.7	30.3	30.8	31.2	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Finance, insurance, & real estate 60-67	182.3	182.0	180.1	177.6	+ 0.3	+ 4.7
Service & misc. industries 07,09,70-89,99	505.4	505.0	500.9	492.1	+ 0.4	+ 13.3
Hospitals 806	79.9	79.3	78.3	76.6	+ 0.6	+ 3.3
Educational services 82	59.2	58.7	61.2	59.6	+ 0.5	- 0.4
Government 91-94	356.1	354.0	352.2	344.3	+ 2.1	+ 11.8
Federal government 91	80.5	81.0	80.5	78.5	- 0.5	+ 2.0
State & local government 92-93	275.6	273.0	271.7	265.8	+ 2.6	+ 9.8
B. All other non-farm employment 2/	224.5	222.1	218.7	224.2	+ 2.4	+ 0.3
C. Agricultural employment	10.6	13.1	11.0	11.1	- 2.5	- 0.5
4. Persons involved in labor-management disputes	1.7 a/	0.8	1.5	14.4	xxx	xxx

1/ Preliminary estimates.
2/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
a/ Includes persons in the following industries: Motor vehicle dealers (1,000), General industrial machinery (400).

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS[1] -- CHICAGO SMSA
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	July 1969	June 1969	July 1968	July 1969	June 1969	July 1968	July 1969	June 1969	July 1968
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	$143.05	$144.88a/	$133.46	40.8	41.4	40.8	$3.50	$3.50a/	$3.27
Lumber & Wood Prods.	113.13	114.14a/	103.63	38.0	38.6a/	39.3	2.98	2.96a/	2.64
Furniture & Fixtures	134.65	135.81	125.88	41.6	41.4	41.0	3.23	3.28	3.07
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	139.97	142.36a/	131.75	42.4	42.9a/	42.0	3.30	3.32	3.14
Primary Metal Indus.	168.13	164.45	154.12	42.7	42.8	42.4	3.94	3.84	3.63
Fabricated Metal Prods.	152.19	158.00a/	146.09	42.2	43.4	42.3	3.61	3.64	3.46
Non-Electrical Machinery	154.20	158.85	148.66	41.4	42.4	42.0	3.73	3.74	3.54
Electrical Machy. & Equip.	123.17	128.15	112.25	38.8	40.2	38.8	3.18	3.19a/	2.89
Transportation Equip.	166.98	167.82	145.90	43.2	43.4	41.1	3.86	3.87	3.55
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	129.74	138.05	119.60	41.2	42.1	40.5	3.15	3.28	2.95
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	115.25	118.45	105.32	40.2	41.1	39.4	2.87	2.88	2.67
Food & Kindred Prods.	144.79	140.29	134.43	42.4	41.7	41.9	3.42	3.37	3.21
Textile Mill Prods.	102.45	99.45	101.34	42.9	42.5	43.7	2.39	2.34	2.32
Apparel Prods.	93.78	96.74a/	87.71	36.0	37.3a/	36.7	2.61	2.59a/	2.39
Paper & Allied Prods.	126.39	126.54	126.24	41.9	41.7	43.7	3.02	3.03	2.89
Printing & Publishing	163.21	161.13	148.33	38.2	37.6a/	38.1	4.27	4.29a/	3.89
Chemical & Allied Prods.	154.96	155.02	143.45	41.6	41.8	40.8	3.73	3.71	3.51
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	173.45	166.81a/	165.91	43.2	43.0a/	45.9	4.01	3.88a/	3.61
Rubber Prods.	121.52	123.62a/	121.17	40.7	41.5a/	41.1	2.99	2.98	2.95
Leather & Leather Prods.	125.17	134.86a/	116.80	39.2	41.9a/	41.1	3.19	3.22a/	2.84
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	247.64	254.71	222.74	41.1	42.2	41.2	6.02	6.03	5.41
Communication & Pub. Util.	157.47	159.58	132.65	41.4	41.4	37.7	3.80	3.85	3.52
Wholesale Trade	157.27	158.29a/	144.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade 3/	94.64	93.16	90.86	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	81.23	84.86	76.61	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	87.07	87.91	80.16	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Data for manufacturing industries cover only production and related workers; for all other industries, data relate to nonsupervisory employees. 1/ Represents gross amounts before deductions for income tax, social security, etc.
2/ Tobacco and Ordnance industries included in Manufacturing Totals. 3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places. a/ Revise

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY[1] — CHICAGO SMSA
JULY 1969

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	19-39	980.1	4.6	4.1	4.6	2.9	0.6
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.3	6.7	0.1
Furniture & Fixtures	25	22.2	5.4	5.1	6.6	3.8	0.7
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	20.6	6.9	6.6	7.0	5.3	0.1
Primary Metal Indus.	33	73.0	3.8	3.3	3.9	2.3	0.2
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	110.2	4.2	3.8	4.4	2.8	0.5
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	129.7	3.2	3.0	3.4	2.2	0.3
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	36	162.1	4.7	4.3	5.5	2.8	1.5
Transportation Equip.	37	30.3	4.8	4.2	5.8	4.0	1.0
Pro. & Scientific Inst.	38	37.3	3.7	3.4	3.8	2.5	0.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	31.2	5.7	5.5	5.0	3.5	0.1
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	90.3	4.1	3.5	2.8	1.9	0.1
Textile Mill Prods.	22	2.7	6.5	6.1	5.6	5.1	a/
Apparel Prods.	23	26.6	4.0	3.9	5.5	3.3	1.4
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	33.1	9.1	7.7	7.7	5.2	0.5
Printing & Publishing	27	96.4	2.9	2.5	2.8	1.9	0.4
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	57.9	4.9	3.9	3.9	2.3	a/
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	8.1	3.6	3.5	3.2	1.7	0.2
Rubber Prods.	30	31.9	7.8	7.3	7.6	5.4	0.4
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	8.2	6.9	4.2	3.2	2.2	a/
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		2,029.0	4.4	3.9	3.6	2.4	0.6
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	5.1	-	-	a/	-	a/
Contract Construction	15-17	138.6	7.9	7.5	3.9	1.4	2.4
Transportation 3/	41-47	105.0	4.6	3.2	3.3	1.5	1.3
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	68.1	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.5	a/
Wholesale Trade	50	229.4	3.3	2.8	3.0	2.1	0.4
Retail Trade	52-59	446.5	5.4	4.6	4.2	3.1	0.5
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	182.0	4.2	3.5	2.9	2.4	0.1
Service & Misc. Ind. 4/	70-89	500.3	5.0	4.5	5.1	3.2	1.1
Government	91-94	354.0	3.4	3.3	2.1	1.6	0.1

NOTE: Data in table include all employees reported, whether production, supervisory, office, or other.
1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total. 3/ Excludes interstate railroads. a/ Less than .05 per 100 workers.

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THE OPPORTUNITY LINE
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
321 SOUTH STATE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604
WE 9-1900

Dear Mr. Employer:

Each year, the observance of Veterans Day, November 11, reminds us of the great debt all of us owe to the Veteran. This debt never can be repaid in its entirety, but you, as an employer, are more directly able to ease some of it than are most Americans. Thousands of veterans are returning every day to civilian life and are actively seeking employment. Some are highly skilled in a particular field, others have no previous work experience of any kind. Practically all of them, however, have a common denominator: the ability, the energy and the desire to work. They are available right now, through the Illinois State Employment Service and THE OPPORTUNITY LINE.

THE OPPORTUNITY LINE, presented every Saturday at 1:00 P.M. on Channel 2, has a large number of unemployed veterans in its viewing audience. Here is your opportunity to put back to work those who do have special talents --- or to help those who have no experience to enter the competitive world of business and industry. You can ease the Veteran's return to civilian life with a telephone call.

Call WE 9-1900, the special OPPORTUNITY LINE phone number set up to serve you. Tell the interviewer you wish to place a TV order for veterans, and give him the necessary information: number of openings, duties, hours, wages and location. Applicant-veterans conforming to your specifications will be referred to you promptly.

These job-seeking veterans, both men and women, want to work -- and for you! Remember the OPPORTUNITY LINE number, WE 9-1900. You may find it easier than you think to fill those openings you have in your organization.

There is no fee charged for services rendered by the Illinois State Employment Service.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Igolka

FRANK IGOLKA, Chief
Chicago Area Operations

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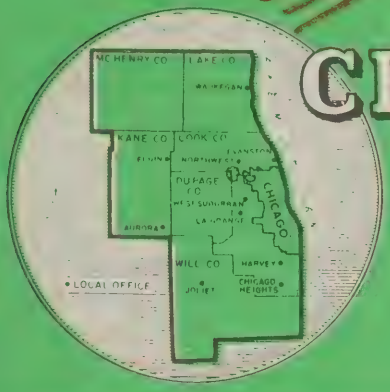

CHICAGO AREA

VOL. XXIV, NO. XI
NOVEMBER 1969

STATE OF ILLINOIS
RICHARD B. OGILVIE
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHICAGO AREA OPERATIONS
FRANK IGOLKA, Chief

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
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UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES LOW HERE IN SEPTEMBER

The wide industrial diversification of the Chicago area served to maintain a low September unemployment rate here while the Nation as a whole experienced a significant increase. A 9,000 dip in unemployment here, from 89,000 in August to 80,000 in September, came with the return of many summer jobseekers to class as the school year started. Factory payrolls declined by almost 5,000 over the month to 976,000, but this was mainly due to the effects of labor-management disputes, and most manufacturing industries were moderately higher than last year's levels. Demand for workers continued to inspire increases in non-manufacturing industry rosters, which aggregated a hefty gain of over 92,000 since September 1968, bringing the non-farm wage and salary employment count to a new high mark of 3,070,800.

CHICAGO'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE was pared from 2.6 to 2.4 percent between mid-August and mid-September, the result of a decrease of 9,000 in the estimated number of jobless, to 80,000, while local employment edged upward nominally. The nationwide jobless figures released for the same interval, however, showed a significant increase--from 3.5 percent in mid-August to 3.7 percent (not seasonally adjusted) in mid-September. It appeared that the usual seasonal pattern had been maintained here and that anti-inflationary pressures had not adversely affected the area economy from an employment standpoint.

The decline in the number of unemployed persons was attributed mainly to the withdrawal of student jobseekers from the work force to again turn their pursuits toward educational activities. The current September 2.4 percent ratio of unemployment to the civilian work force was bettered only once previously for the month, back in September 1966.

FOR THE MID-AUGUST TO MID-SEPTEMBER INTERVAL, manufacturing employment declined by 4,800 to 976,000, mainly due to the occurrence of labor-management disputes which temporarily displaced some 4,400 workers. The involvement of bakery operations in the work stoppages affected the food industries to the tune of a 3,600 decline for the month. Chemicals and paper products were among the other soft goods activities contributing moderate dips. Although scattered gains appeared here and there (apparel and printing each added 200) they were not enough to overcome the deficit.

At 624,200, down nominally over the month, durable goods industries employment changes lacked any particular drive, with mixed gains and losses more or less cancelling each other out. While the production of 1970 auto models bolstered metal stampings (1,000) and transportation equipment (600), miscellaneous manufacturing industries slipped 600 and professional and scientific equipment declined by 500.

Nonmanufacturing employment, at 2,094,800, expanded by 9,600 over the month. Changes here were also characterized by a mixture of trends; however, the gainers were well ahead of the losers as local government payrolls were expanded with the fall addition of teachers and other school personnel. Back-to-school sales and openings of new shopping centers inspired gains of almost 7,000 among retail trade operations, and motor freight transportation and warehousing expanded by 700; however, most of the remaining nonfactory activities were vulnerable to seasonal influences in the other direction as warm weather activities cooled off and as temporary summer workers were no longer

(continued on page 3)

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THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES LOW HERE IN SEPTEMBER *(continued from page 1)*

available. These activities included service and miscellaneous industries which dipped by 4,000 (mostly from charitable and other nonprofit organizations, erasing the summer spurt noted between June and July); finance-insurance-real estate, down 2,000; and construction, down by 1,300.

OVER THE YEAR nonagricultural wage and salary employment, thus far undeterred by anti-inflationary pressures, zoomed upward by more than 95,000 to a new high of 3,070,800. The gain was the largest for the September to September period since the 1965-66 interval and, as usual, received its major impetus from nonmanufacturing operations. Except for mining, railroads, mail order houses, and educational services, all industries in this sector contributed to the upswing. Government employment moved ahead substantially with the hiring of additional teachers, auxiliary school workers and local government employees. The service industries followed, adding almost 17,000 to meet the manpower demands of both business and personal service industries. The communications industry with 67,700 jobholders was 14,100 above last year's strike-depressed level and wholesale and retail trade bettered September 1968 by over 8,000 each.

LATEST LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION - CHICAGO - GROUP B - AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

Manufacturing employment edged upward over the year, arriving at an estimated 976,000 after a nominal climb of slightly over 3,000, mostly from the aggregation of moderate rises among durable goods operations. Primary metals industries, strengthened by gains of blast furnaces and rolling mills, chalked up an addition of 3,000 employees over the year and fabricated metal products gained 2,000. An advance of 1,600 communication equipment jobs was mostly offset by declines in other electrical machinery segments, including radio and TV set fabricators.

Soft goods posted gains here and there (notably a 2,500 expansion in chemicals and allied products) but were not enough to eliminate the depressing effect of a labor-management dispute in foods and kindred products involving almost 4,000 persons.

MANUFACTURING AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS were slightly higher (by 36¢) in mid-August than 30 days before, while the work week remained steady and average hourly earnings edged up by one cent. The small gain in weekly take-home pay was countered by a further rise in the Chicago Consumer Price Index.

The usual mid-summer auto model changeover took a big bite, almost 5 hours, out of the work week of transportation equipment workers, with a resulting drop of 10 percent in average weekly earnings, to $148.72. Other basic area industries, however, were holding steady or adding moderately to their average hours of work, while average hourly earnings showed only minor fluctations. Weekly hours worked held steady in primary metals, but fractional increases were posted by fabricated metal products and nonelectrical machinery. The electrical machinery and equipment work week gained close to three-fourths of an hour with a corresponding weekly earnings rise from $123.11 to $127.74.

In the selected non-manufacturing sector, an $8.01 rise in average paychecks for contract construction workers resulted from lengthening of the work-week from 41.1 to 42.4 hours and an increase of one cent in average hourly earnings.

PROSPECTIVE HIRING SCHEDULES recently submitted by a representative cross-section of area establishments indicate that usual seasonal influences should boost total employment with the approach of the holidays, even though erosion of construction, transportation and service industry payrolls due to curtailment of outdoor activities will become evident. By January the latter operations will be reaching their annual low points and retail trade expansion will have levelled off. Over the same interval, however, manufacturers are expecting to take on some 7,000 additional employees, mostly among durable goods producers. Both electrical and nonelectrical machinery predict moderate gains, with fabricated metal products also showing some optimism. The net wage and salary employment change by the first part of 1970, then, with nonmanufacturing shrinkages overshadowing factory gains, is expected to show a modest downturn.

The number of persons seeking work will rise, in all probability, with curtailments in construction and outdoor activities as the main factor. Gains in retail trade, for the holiday season, however, should have only minimal effect on unemployment since seasonal sales help is usually recruited from housewives, students, and moonlighters -- these groups generally not counted among the jobless. Following the holiday rush, when the situation is reversed and the seasonal additions are released -- they withdraw from participation in the work force and again do not noticeably affect the level of unemployment.

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TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA (In Thousands)

Item	September 1969 1/	August 1969	July 1969	September 1968	Change to Sept. 1969 from: August 1969	Change to Sept. 1969 from: September 1968
1. Civilian work force	3,389.7	3,391.7	3,407.2	3,299.5	- 2.0	+ 90.2
2. Unemployment	80.0	89.0	114.0	80.0	- 9.0	0
A. Percent of civilian work force	2.4	2.6	3.3	2.4	xxx	xxx
3. Civilian employment	3,304.3	3,301.0	3,292.4	3,205.3	+ 3.3	+ 99.0
A. Non-farm wage and salary workers	3,070.8	3,066.0	3,057.2	2,975.2	+ 4.8	+ 95.6
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	976.0	980.8	980.1	972.7	- 4.8	+ 3.3
(a) Durable goods	624.2	624.3	624.6	620.5	- 0.1	+ 3.7
Furniture & fixtures 25	22.7	22.5	22.2	24.4	+ 0.2	- 1.7
Primary metal industries 33	72.2	72.4	73.0	69.2	- 0.2	+ 3.0
Blast furnaces & rolling mills 331	37.0	37.0	37.8	34.2	0	+ 2.8
Fabricated metal products 34	112.1	111.5	110.2	110.1	+ 0.6	+ 2.0
Fab. structural metal products 344	17.5	17.5	17.4	17.1	0	+ 0.4
Metal stampings 346	26.8	25.8	25.2	26.0	+ 1.0	+ 0.8
Non-electrical machinery 35	127.9	127.9	129.7	127.2	0	+ 0.7
Construction, mining, & materials handling machinery & equipment 353	24.7	24.8	25.4	24.4	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Metalworking machinery & equipment 354	30.4	30.4	30.7	29.6	0	+ 0.8
Electrical machinery, equip. & supp 36	163.1	163.1	162.1	163.0	0	+ 0.1
Radio & tele. sets, except comm 365	34.2	34.1	33.5	34.5	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Communication equipment 366	52.0	52.3	52.4	50.4	- 0.3	+ 1.6
Transportation equipment 37	29.9	29.3	30.3	29.0	+ 0.6	+ 0.9
Motor vehicles & equipment 371	12.2	11.5	12.0	12.4	+ 0.7	- 0.2
Professional & scientific equipment 38	37.5	38.0	37.3	38.1	- 0.5	- 0.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries 39	30.6	31.2	31.2	31.5	- 0.6	- 0.9
All other durable goods 19,24,32	28.2	28.4	28.6	28.0	- 0.2	+ 0.2
(b) Nondurable goods	351.8	356.5	355.5	352.2	- 4.7	- 0.4
Food & kindred products 20	87.5	91.1	90.3	90.7	- 3.6	- 3.2
Apparel & other finished products 23	26.2	26.0	26.6	26.8	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Paper & allied products 26	33.3	33.6	33.1	33.3	- 0.3	0
Printing & publishing 27	96.4	96.2	96.4	95.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Commercial printing 275	40.4	40.2	40.1	40.5	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Chemicals & allied products 28	57.5	58.1	57.9	55.0	- 0.6	+ 2.5
Rubber & Misc. plastics products 30	31.7	31.9	31.9	31.8	- 0.2	- 0.1
All other nondurable goods 21,22,29,31	19.2	19.6	19.3	19.1	- 0.4	+ 0.1
(2) Non-manufacturing	2,094.8	2,085.2	2,077.1	2,002.5	+ 9.6	+ 92.3
Mining & quarrying 10-14	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
Contract construction 15-17	137.9	139.2	138.6	133.2	- 1.3	+ 4.7
Transportation & trans. services 40-47	148.4	148.5	148.4	147.7	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Railroads 400	42.5	43.1	43.3	44.1	- 0.6	- 1.6
Motor freight trans. & warehousing 420	58.9	58.2	57.7	57.3	+ 0.7	+ 1.6
Communication & public utilities 48-49	67.7	68.7	68.1	53.6	- 1.0	+ 14.1
Wholesale trade 50	229.6	229.7	229.4	220.9	- 0.1	+ 8.7
Retail trade 52-59	449.7	442.8	446.5	441.4	+ 6.9	+ 8.3
Department stores 531	76.1	72.2	73.1	75.1	+ 3.9	+ 1.0
Mail order houses 532	32.0	30.7	30.3	32.6	+ 1.3	- 0.6
Finance, insurance, & real estate 60-67	180.2	182.2	182.0	175.9	- 2.0	+ 4.3
Service & misc. industries 07,09,70-89,99	505.1	509.1	505.0	488.2	- 4.0	+ 16.9
Hospitals 806	79.2	79.7	79.3	76.5	- 0.5	+ 2.7
Educational services 82	61.6	59.0	58.7	62.2	+ 2.6	- 0.6
Government 91-94	371.2	359.9	354.0	336.3	+ 11.3	+ 34.9
Federal government 91	80.0	80.6	81.0	77.4	- 0.6	+ 2.6
State & local government 92-93	291.2	279.3	273.0	258.9	+ 11.9	+ 32.3
B. All other non-farm employment 2/	223.0	224.4	222.1	220.0	- 1.4	+ 3.0
C. Agricultural employment	10.5	10.6	13.1	10.1	- 0.1	+ 0.4
4. Persons involved in labor-management disputes	5.4 a/	1.7	0.8	14.2	xxx	xxx

1/ Preliminary estimates.
2/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
a/ Includes persons in the following industries: Foods (3,900), Automotive dealers (1,000), Nonelectrical machinery (400)

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS[1] -- CHICAGO SMSA
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

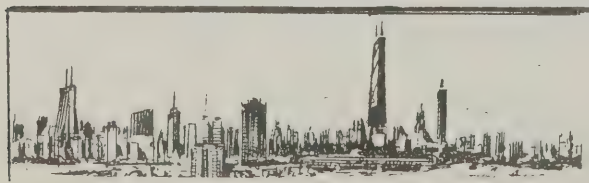
INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Aug. 1969	July 1969	Aug. 1968	Aug. 1969	July 1969	Aug. 1968	Aug. 1969	July 1969	Aug. 1968
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	$143.37	$143.01a/	$134.10	40.8	40.8	40.8	$3.51	$3.50a/	$3.28
Lumber & Wood Prods.	117.21	113.13	102.13	39.2	38.0	38.7	2.99	2.98	2.64
Furniture & Fixtures	130.38	134.23a/	130.23	40.9	41.7a/	42.1	3.19	3.22a/	3.09
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	140.19	139.72a/	131.99	42.4	42.3a/	42.3	3.31	3.30	3.12
Primary Metal Indus.	167.69	167.93a/	145.79	42.8	42.8a/	40.7	3.91	3.93a/	3.58
Fabricated Metal Prods.	152.88	152.84a/	146.24	42.5	42.3a/	42.2	3.60	3.62a/	3.46
Non-Electrical Machinery	155.29	154.28a/	146.41	41.5	41.2a/	41.4	3.74	3.74a/	3.53
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	127.74	123.11a/	115.93	39.6	38.9a/	39.5	3.23	3.16a/	2.94
Transportation Equip.	148.72	166.34a/	135.49	38.4	43.2	38.6	3.87	3.85a/	3.51
Pro. & Scientific Inst.	132.03	131.67a/	131.72	40.0	40.5a/	42.0	3.30	3.25a/	3.13
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	114.65	115.25	112.17	40.1	40.2	41.7	2.86	2.87	2.69
Food & Kindred Prods.	144.54	144.79	135.49	42.3	42.4	41.0	3.42	3.42	3.30
Textile Mill Prods.	108.71	102.45	102.58	44.5	42.9	42.6	2.44	2.39	2.41
Apparel Prods.	91.49	93.78	92.27	34.9	36.0	38.3	2.62	2.61	2.41
Paper & Allied Prods.	127.17	125.68a/	126.11	41.6	41.7a/	43.5	3.05	3.02	2.90
Printing & Publishing	166.96	162.08a/	154.39	38.8	37.8a/	38.9	4.31	4.28a/	3.97
Chemical & Allied Prods.	153.50	154.96	145.70	41.3	41.6	41.5	3.72	3.73	3.51
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	166.77	173.28a/	161.14	42.8	43.9a/	44.7	3.90	3.94a/	3.60
Rubber Prods.	119.62	121.52	122.38	40.1	40.7	41.4	2.99	2.99	2.95
Leather & Leather Prods.	126.52	125.17	118.14	39.8	39.2	41.0	3.17	3.19	2.88
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	255.65	247.64	225.41	42.4	41.1	41.5	6.03	6.02	5.44
Communication & Pub. Util.	158.19	158.51a/	134.06	41.2	41.4	38.0	3.84	3.83a/	3.52
Wholesale Trade	157.44	157.27	145.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade 3/	94.48	94.64	91.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	85.12	81.23	74.69	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	89.05	87.07	77.53	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Data for manufacturing industries cover only production and related workers; for all other industries, data relate to nonsupervisory employees. 1/ Represents gross amounts before deductions for income tax, social security, etc.
2/ Tobacco and Ordnance industries included in Manufacturing Totals. 3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
a/ Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY[1] -- CHICAGO SMSA
August 1969

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	19-39	980.8	5.2	4.6	6.1	4.3	0.5
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	7.9	10.3	10.2	8.8	7.8	a/
Furniture & Fixtures	25	22.5	6.6	5.9	7.0	4.9	0.6
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	20.4	5.8	5.6	9.0	7.2	a/
Primary Metal Indus.	33	72.4	4.2	3.8	5.5	3.8	0.2
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	111.5	5.1	4.7	6.4	4.4	0.7
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	127.9	4.0	3.6	5.3	3.9	0.3
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	36	163.1	5.6	4.9	6.8	4.6	0.6
Transportation Equip.	37	29.3	6.0	4.8	5.8	3.3	0.8
Pro. & Scientific Inst.	38	38.0	3.9	3.6	4.5	3.3	0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	31.2	5.7	5.4	6.9	5.1	0.6
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	91.1	5.0	4.5	4.3	3.0	0.3
Textile Mill Prods.	22	2.8	3.7	3.7	7.3	5.7	a/
Apparel Prods.	23	26.0	6.9	6.6	6.2	4.0	0.5
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	33.6	8.8	8.1	10.3	7.7	0.3
Printing & Publishing	27	96.2	3.9	3.1	4.8	3.0	1.2
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	28	58.1	5.3	4.3	5.9	3.8	0.2
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	8.1	4.2	4.2	5.1	2.4	0.3
Rubber Prods.	30	31.9	6.8	6.0	10.6	7.7	0.5
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	8.3	4.3	3.6	5.3	3.8	0.6
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		2,037.5	4.1	3.6	4.6	3.5	0.3
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	5.1	-	-	-	-	-
Contract Construction	15-17	139.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	1.8	1.4
Transportation 3/	41-47	105.4	3.7	3.2	3.7	2.4	0.6
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	68.7	2.8	2.3	2.6	1.4	a/
Wholesale Trade	50	229.7	3.3	3.1	5.0	3.7	0.3
Retail Trade	52-59	442.8	7.0	5.9	5.6	3.9	0.3
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	182.2	3.3	3.0	4.7	3.9	0.1
Service & Misc. Ind.	70-89	504.6	4.3	4.1	5.6	4.7	0.3
Government	91-94	359.9	2.1	1.9	3.7	2.9	0.3

NOTE: Data in table include all employees reported, whether production, supervisory, office, or other.
1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Tot al. 3/ Excludes interstate railroads. a/ Less than .05 per 100 workers.



The Chicago Area Trends report is published on or about the first day of every month. Additional copies or further information may be obtained by writing to the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago Labor Market Analysis Unit, 14th floor, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois 60605; or by calling HA 7-9568.

THE OPPORTUNITY LINE
ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
321 SOUTH STATE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604
WE 9-1900

To All Our Employer Friends:

Your cooperation during this year of 1969 has been a prime factor in the continuing success of THE OPPORTUNITY LINE.

It is an appropriate time to thank you for . . . . .

Your enthusiastic acceptance of the program in its very important aims..

Your constructive comments and participation.

Your very real contribution in helping to resolve the many problems of unemployment in America today.

The staff of THE OPPORTUNITY LINE hopes the holiday season will be a pleasant and happy one for you.

With all good wishes,

Frank Igolka

FRANK IGOLKA, Chief
Chicago Area Operations

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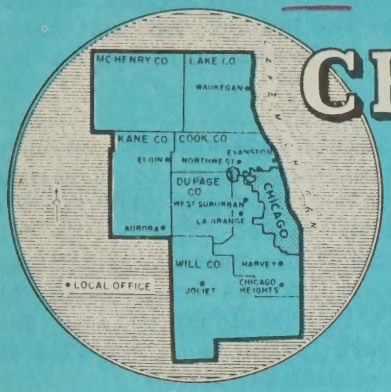
MANPOWER TRENDS



CHICAGO AREA

VOL. XXIV, NO. XII
DECEMBER 1969

STATE OF ILLINOIS
RICHARD B. OGILVIE
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UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN SEASONALLY

At 74,000 in mid-October, unemployment comprised 2.2 percent of the Chicago area work force--down from September's 2.4 percent but slightly above the 2.1 percent posted a year ago. Demand for workers in the area continues high, but not quite as high as it has been, at least in some industry segments. Over the year since October 1968 manufacturing employment held steady and nonmanufacturing industries gained, although slightly behind the pace of the preceding 12-month span. Retail trade gains appear to have lost some of the ebullience shown in previous years.

MID-OCTOBER UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE CHICAGO AREA was estimated at 74,000. At 2.2 percent of the civilian work force, this was the lowest rate reached thus far in 1969. It was, however, slightly higher than the situation in October 1968, when there were 70,000 jobless and the rate was 2.1 percent. Nevertheless, significant gains in civilian employment were achieved over the year, expanding by almost 50,000 to 3,274,100.

The month of October traditionally reflects the lowest unemployment levels of the year, when the last of the summer jobseekers have returned to school and employers are recruiting to fill the vacancies left by their departures. As autumn moves into winter, however, the jobless count will begin to reflect additional releases of persons from construction, service, and transportation activities as they are curtailed by bad weather.

THE 30-DAY SPAN ENDING IN MID-OCTOBER saw a 2,300 drop in manufacturing employment--shared about equally between durable and nondurable goods operations. The dip brought total manufacturing employment in the Chicago area to 971,100. After the close of the period, however, about 3,900 food industry personnel returned to work following settlement of a labor-management dispute. The inclusion of these people on the employment roster would have raised the soft goods score to the plus side of the ledger. Printing-publishing and paper products advanced by 700 and 100 respectively over the month and chemicals held steady as losses of summer help were offset by increased production and employment in cosmetic fields. Miscellaneous plastics products declined by 200 since September as operations at some local plants were phased out, and rubber products slipped slightly (100).

Nonmanufacturing employment, at 2,074,000 in mid-October, was 9,000 higher than the September 15 level. As usual at this time of the year, cross-currents of seasonal influence were affecting employment levels. While the approach of colder weather began to constrict construction activities and transportation services, retail trade was beginning to gear up for the holidays and school requirements were bolstering local government payrolls.

At 135,600, contract construction employment was below last month's figure by 1,600, a normal change for the 30-day interval. Transportation services declined by 900 since September, shared between railroads (500), trucking lines (200), and air transport (100).

Cutting across most of the non-factory operations were some further minor shrinkages as the last of the young summer workers returned to school. A 900 decline in finance-insurance-real estate payrolls was attributable in some measure to these losses, as was a 700 slip in communications and public utilities.

On the other hand, the retail trade industries added another 6,500 rise to last month's gain of 6,100--swelling total employment to 455,400, a new high for October. The rate of gain, however, was slightly off from last year. The mail order house segment accom-

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THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA includes COOK, Du PAGE, KANE, LAKE, Mc HENRY and WILL Counties

UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN SEASONALLY *(continued from pg. 1)*

plished a 3,000 payroll gain over the current 30-day interval but was still a bit below the October 1968 level. Additions to educational personnel accounted for all of the government advances as state payrolls held steady. Federal employment gained nominally, and local government rosters declined, the latter another effect of the release of summer workers. Service and miscellaneous industries posted a net gain of 400, the result of a mixture of educational service, building and office service, and employment agency gains, and curtailments in amusement and recreational services.

SINCE OCTOBER 1968, Chicago area nonmanufacturing industries hired over 50,000 additional workers--a goodly gain, but somewhat short of the over 70,000 rise posted for the October 1967-October 1968 interval. Most of the activities enumerated (see Table 1) reflected continuing growth, based to a large extent on expanding demand for services and commodities attributed to population and income gains. A few minor turndowns took place over the year in mining, railroads, and private educational services, *but* there were also some changes that may turn out to be the reflection of curtailed holiday buying intentions of area consumers. The retail trade industries aggregated a gain of 5,200 (to 455,400), significantly less than the year-to-year gains posted in the recent past (averaging over 16,000 per year between 1964 and 1968). Employment in department stores, at 74,100, was 3,700 below last year's level--marking the first year-to-year decline since the 1960-61 interval. Mail order houses followed the same pattern, ending the 12-month period 1,200 lower as orders apparently were not piling up as in past years.

The over-the-year gainers included government (13,600), service and miscellaneous industries (12,200), wholesale trade (7,900), and finance-insurance-real estate (4,500).

MANUFACTURING AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS were $147.26 in the Chicago SMSA by mid-September, $4.21 higher than a month earlier. This 2.9 percent gain was not all gravy, however, being skimmed off a bit by the accompanying nine-tenths of one percent advance in the Chicago Consumer Price Index as announced by the Bureau of Labor Statistic's Regional Office. The comparable earnings figure for Illinois was $145.68 and for the United States $132.84.

Average weekly hours generally showed advances over the 30-day interval to mid-September, especially among durable goods producers. Following the auto model changeover, transportation equipment gained back most of the hours that had been lopped off in August. Household appliance producers spurred a gain in electrical machinery and equipment working time resulting from the same type of influence.

THE EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK FOR THE POST-HOLIDAY PERIOD indicates the traditional approach of the yearly low point for many of the nonmanufacturing operations. The cold months toward February will see a decline aggregating around 30,000 for these industries, according to reports from representative establishments. Construction and retail trade expect substantial but not abnormal shrinkages. Services and transportation will also follow customary downtrends for the period. As additional tax workers begin to be hired and educational facilities continue to expand, Federal payrolls, as well as local government, expect moderate gains by February.

Employment in the manufacturing industries, however,

LATEST LABOR MARKET CLASSIFICATION - CHICAGO - GROUP B - AREA OF LOW UNEMPLOYMENT

Manufacturing activities ended the October 1968-October 1969 interval at almost the same overall employment level that they started with. Durable goods industries as a group showed no change at all as compared with the October 1968 count, but the individual segments posted fairly wide fluctuations, the minuses and pluses counterbalancing. The largest individual gain, 2,900, was chalked up by communication equipment; however, the electrical machinery industry as a whole was held down to a 600 advance due to declines in several segments, including radio and TV production. While primary metals accumulated 2,500 more employees over the year, furniture and fixtures were down by 2,000 and miscellaneous manufacturing industries dropped 1,200.

Soft goods operations also showed individual changes in both directions, with chemicals and printing leading the gainers, and food and kindred products on the down side due to a labor-management dispute in progress at the time the October 1969 estimates were prepared (see also comments in the month-to-month comparison).

is expected to expand by February, with almost 12,000 jobs to be added, mostly among producers of durable goods. Except for radio-TV and transportation equipment producers (where modest dips are predicted) moderate to good gains are looked for by hard goods producers, led by nonelectrical machinery, primary metals, and communication equipment.

Manufacturers of nondurable goods show mixed outlooks, with chemicals and rubber and plastics products expecting some gains, and food products and printing and publishing anticipating some downward movement.

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TABLE I - CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - CHICAGO SMSA (In Thousands)

Item	October 1969 1/	September 1969	August 1969	October 1968	Change to Oct. 1969 from: September 1969	Change to Oct. 1969 from: October 1968
1. Civilian work force	3,352.7	3,355.5	3,391.7	3,297.0	- 2.8	+ 55.7
2. Unemployment	74.0	79.0	89.0	70.0	- 5.0	+ 4.0
A. Percent of civilian work force	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.1	xxx	xxx
3. Civilian employment	3,274.1	3,271.1	3,301.0	3,224.3	+ 3.0	+ 49.8
A. Non-farm wage and salary workers	3,045.1	3,038.4	3,066.0	2,995.9	+ 6.7	+ 49.2
(1) Manufacturing 19-39	971.1	973.4	980.8	972.4	- 2.3	- 1.3
(a) Durable goods	620.7	621.9	624.3	620.7	- 1.2	0
Furniture & fixtures 25	22.3	22.6	22.5	24.3	- 0.3	- 2.0
Primary metal industries 33	71.1	71.5	72.4	68.6	- 0.4	+ 2.5
Blast furnaces & rolling mills 331	35.8	36.0	37.0	33.6	- 0.2	+ 2.2
Fabricated metal products 34	111.2	111.3	111.5	110.9	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Fab. structural metal products 344	16.9	17.2	17.5	16.9	- 0.3	0
Metal stampings 346	27.2	27.1	25.8	26.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Non-electrical machinery 35	127.4	128.6	127.9	126.8	- 1.2	+ 0.6
Construction, mining, & materials handling machinery & equipment 353	24.5	24.9	24.8	24.1	- 0.4	+ 0.4
Metalworking machinery & equipment 354	30.8	30.8	30.4	29.7	0	+ 1.1
Electrical machinery, equip. & supp 36	163.7	162.9	163.1	163.1	+ 0.8	+ 0.6
Radio & tele. sets, except comm 365	33.8	34.0	34.1	34.5	- 0.2	- 0.7
Communication equipment 366	53.4	52.5	52.3	50.5	+ 0.9	+ 2.9
Transportation equipment 37	28.8	29.2	29.3	28.7	- 0.4	+ 0.1
Motor vehicles & equipment 371	12.4	12.3	11.5	12.7	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Professional & scientific equipment 38	37.6	37.5	38.0	38.3	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries 39	30.6	30.5	31.2	31.8	+ 0.1	- 1.2
All other durable goods 19,24,32	28.0	27.8	28.4	28.2	+ 0.2	- 0.2
(b) Nondurable goods	350.4	351.5	356.5	351.7	- 1.1	- 1.3
Food & kindred products 20	85.9	87.2	91.1	90.1	- 1.3	- 4.2
Apparel & other finished products 23	26.2	26.2	26.0	27.1	0	- 0.9
Paper & allied products 26	33.6	33.5	33.6	33.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Printing & publishing 27	97.2	96.5	96.2	95.7	+ 0.7	+ 1.5
Commercial printing 275	40.2	40.5	40.2	40.2	- 0.3	0
Chemicals & allied products 28	57.3	57.3	58.1	54.7	0	+ 2.6
Rubber & Misc. plastics products 30	31.2	31.5	31.9	31.7	- 0.3	- 0.5
All other nondurable goods 21,22,29,31	19.0	19.3	19.6	19.1	- 0.3	- 0.1
(2) Non-manufacturing	2,074.0	2,065.0	2,085.2	2,023.5	+ 9.0	+ 50.5
Mining & quarrying 10-14	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	- 0.1	- 0.3
Contract construction 15-17	135.6	137.2	139.2	131.8	- 1.6	+ 3.8
Transportation & trans. services 40-47	147.8	148.7	148.5	147.8	- 0.9	0
Railroads 400	41.8	42.3	43.1	43.6	- 0.5	- 1.8
Motor freight trans. & warehousing 420	58.9	59.1	58.2	57.7	- 0.2	+ 1.2
Communication & public utilities 48-49	66.8	67.5	68.7	63.2	- 0.7	+ 3.6
Wholesale trade 50	229.3	228.4	229.7	221.4	+ 0.9	+ 7.9
Retail trade 52-59	455.4	448.9	442.8	450.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.2
Department stores 531	74.1	73.7	72.2	77.8	+ 0.4	- 3.7
Mail order houses 532	34.5	31.5	30.7	35.7	+ 3.0	- 1.2
Finance, insurance, & real estate 60-67	179.5	180.4	182.2	175.0	- 0.9	+ 4.5
Service & misc. industries 07,09,70-89,99	502.3	501.9	509.1	490.1	+ 0.4	+ 12.2
Hospitals 806	79.4	79.3	79.7	76.5	+ 0.1	+ 2.9
Educational services 82	63.1	61.2	59.0	64.1	+ 1.9	- 1.0
Government 91-94	352.4	347.0	359.9	338.8	+ 5.4	+ 13.6
Federal government 91	80.6	79.4	80.6	77.1	+ 1.2	+ 3.5
State & local government 92-93	271.8	267.6	279.3	261.7	+ 4.2	+ 10.1
B. All other non-farm employment 2/	217.6	222.2	224.4	216.6	- 4.6	+ 1.0
C. Agricultural employment	11.4	10.5	10.6	11.8	+ 0.9	- 0.4
4. Persons involved in labor-management disputes	4.6 a/	5.4	1.7	2.7	xxx	xxx

1/ Preliminary estimates.
2/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
a/ Includes persons in the following industries: Foods (3,900), Non-electrical machinery (400) Primary metals (300).

TABLE 2 - MONTHLY REPORT OF HOURS AND EARNINGS[1] -- CHICAGO SMSA
(Prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Sept. 1969	Aug. 1969	Sept. 1968	Sept. 1969	Aug. 1969	Sept. 1968	Sept. 1969	Aug. 1969	Sept. 1968
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	$147.26	$143.05a/	$139.49	41.4	40.7a/	41.8	$3.55	$3.51	$3.34
Lumber & Wood Prods.	112.87	117.21	107.68	39.0	39.2	40.4	2.89	2.99	2.66
Furniture & Fixtures	134.15	129.42a/	135.30	41.6	40.8a/	42.7	3.23	3.17a/	3.17
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	145.00	140.19	138.87	43.2	42.4	43.7	3.36	3.31	3.18
Primary Metal Indus.	169.48	167.45a/	149.00	43.1	42.8	40.9	3.94	3.92a/	3.64
Fabricated Metal Prods.	159.75	153.92a/	152.94	43.3	42.5	43.6	3.69	3.62a/	3.51
Non-Electrical Machinery	159.01	153.34a/	153.22	41.9	41.0a/	42.6	3.79	3.74	3.60
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	132.95	127.72a/	121.18	40.8	39.6	40.3	3.26	3.23	3.01
Transportation Equip.	155.83	139.95a/	151.73	41.0	37.0a/	42.3	3.80	3.79a/	3.59
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	133.91	131.58a/	130.85	41.0	39.9a/	41.5	3.27	3.29a/	3.15
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	114.88	114.65	111.90	39.6	40.1	40.9	2.90	2.86	2.74
Food & Kindred Prods.	150.15	144.55a/	145.62	43.0	42.3	43.2	3.49	3.41a/	3.37
Textile Mill Prods.	108.02	108.71	105.58	44.0	44.5	43.5	2.46	2.44	2.43
Apparel Prods.	96.75	96.52a/	96.87	36.4	36.3a/	39.2	2.66	2.66a/	2.47
Paper & Allied Prods.	132.14	127.17	125.63	42.6	41.6	43.1	3.10	3.05	2.92
Printing & Publishing	166.78	166.96	157.32	38.3	38.8	39.4	4.36	4.31	3.99
Chemical & Allied Prods.	155.00	153.50	148.84	41.7	41.3	41.9	3.72	3.72	3.55
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	169.25	166.77	167.30	42.5	42.8	46.0	3.98	3.90	3.64
Rubber Prods.	123.47	119.62	126.36	40.8	40.1	42.8	3.03	2.99	2.95
Leather & Leather Prods.	127.50	126.52	119.24	40.0	39.8	40.5	3.19	3.17	2.94
B. Selected Non-Manufacturing									
Contract Construction	257.23	255.34a/	225.70	42.1	42.3a/	40.9	6.11	6.03	5.51
Communication & Pub. Util.	163.77	158.19	141.29	41.8	41.2	38.5	3.92	3.84	3.67
Wholesale Trade	158.28	157.44	146.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Trade 3/	93.78	94.33a/	88.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels & Lodging Places	85.88	86.01a/	79.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundries & Cleaning Plants	89.66	89.05	83.70	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Data for manufacturing industries cover only production and related workers; for all other industries, data relate to nonsupervisory employees. 1/ Represents gross amounts before deductions for income tax, social security, etc. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance industries included in Manufacturing Totals. 3/ Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
a/ Revised.

TABLE 3 - LABOR TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY[1] -- CHICAGO SMSA
September 1969

INDUSTRY	Code	Total Employment (In Thousands)	Accessions per 100 Workers		Separations per 100 Workers		
			Total	New Hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
A. Manufacturing Total 2/	19-39	973.4	6.1	5.3	6.8	5.1	0.4
Lumber & Wood Prods.	24	7.9	8.2	8.1	11.4	10.2	0.4
Furniture & Fixtures	25	22.6	8.5	7.8	9.1	7.1	0.3
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	32	19.8	8.1	7.8	10.5	8.8	0.1
Primary Metal Indus.	33	71.5	5.1	4.6	6.5	5.0	0.1
Fabricated Metal Prods.	34	111.3	6.0	5.3	6.9	4.9	0.7
Non-Electrical Machinery	35	128.6	4.5	4.1	5.7	4.3	0.1
Electrical Machinery & Equip.	36	162.9	7.2	5.8	6.8	5.0	0.2
Transportation Equip.	37	29.2	4.7	4.1	7.5	4.9	1.3
Prof. & Scientific Inst.	38	37.5	4.9	4.6	5.3	4.3	0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	30.5	5.8	5.3	9.3	6.6	0.8
Food & Kindred Prods.	20	87.2	5.4	4.9	5.2	3.5	0.5
Textile Mill Prods.	22	2.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	a/
Apparel Prods.	23	26.2	7.2	5.8	7.0	5.2	0.5
Paper & Allied Prods.	26	33.5	10.1	9.7	10.4	7.8	0.3
Printing & Publishing	27	96.5	5.2	4.4	5.0	3.8	0.5
Chemical & Allied Prods.	28	57.3	6.7	4.4	7.1	5.1	0.1
Petroleum & Coal Prods.	29	7.9	6.8	6.6	7.5	5.0	a/
Rubber Prods.	30	31.5	7.7	7.0	11.5	9.0	0.6
Leather & Leather Prods.	31	8.3	4.0	3.6	7.6	5.8	0.4
B. Non-Manufacturing Total		2,018.2	5.4	4.7	4.9	3.5	0.3
Mining & Quarrying	10-14	5.0	-	-	-	-	-
Contract Construction	15-17	137.2	8.0	7.6	5.3	2.0	3.0
Transportation 3/	41-47	106.5	3.9	3.6	2.8	1.8	0.5
Communication & Pub. Util.	48-49	67.5	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.4	a/
Wholesale Trade	50	228.4	4.4	3.9	4.3	3.3	0.2
Retail Trade	52-59	448.9	7.5	6.4	6.5	4.2	0.4
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	60-67	180.4	5.1	4.6	4.9	4.2	0.1
Service & Misc. Ind.	70-89	497.4	6.3	5.2	5.1	3.8	0.4
Government	91-94	347.0	2.4	2.3	4.1	3.1	0.4

NOTE: Data in table include all employees reported, whether production, supervisory, office, or other.
1/ Turnover rates weighted by estimated total employment in each industry. 2/ Tobacco and Ordnance included in Manufacturing Total. 3/ Excludes interstate railroads. a/ Less than .05 per 100 workers.

The Chicago Area Trends report is published on or about the first day of every month. Additional copies or further information may be obtained by writing to the Illinois State Employment Service, Chicago Labor Market Analysis Unit, 14th floor, 608 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois 60605; or by calling HA 7-9568.